

U.S. Experts Find It Has Lead Over Arabs

Israeli Air Force Seen as Adequate

By Michael Getler
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI).—U.S. defense analysts say that from a strictly military viewpoint, Israel does not need additional F-4 Phantom jets—at least at this time—to counter the most recent buildup of Soviet warplanes in Arab air forces.

An estimated 150 additional Russian-built planes, mostly MIG-21 jet fighters and some Sukhoi fighter-bombers, have been shipped into Egypt and Syria in the last year. But Pentagon analysts say that the smaller but better equipped and trained Israeli Air Force still holds a decisive edge in aerial striking power over all its Arab neighbors combined.

Israeli officials hotly dispute the view that more Phantoms and A-4 Skyhawk light attack planes are not needed now. They contend that the Nixon administration is holding up a decision on Israel's long-standing request for scores of additional planes for political rather than military reasons.

When Nasser Told the U.S. To Go 'Drink From the Sea'

(Continued from Page 1)
Heikal account. He said he thought another factor in the anti-American tenor of the speech was Nasser's eagerness to impress a Soviet delegation present at the time—the first to visit Egypt after the fall of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, who had been one of Nasser's firmest allies. The emergence of Mr. Heikal's

170,000-word memoir, based on President Nasser's private correspondence and minutes of conversations, is regarded as an international publishing sensation. It contains a dozen chapters with Nasser's reflections on such world figures as John Foster Dulles, Sir Anthony Eden, Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, President Tito, Fidel Castro and Chou En-lai.

U.S. Reported Aiding Jordan Via Israel

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—A leading French specialist on Middle East affairs said today weapons delivered by the United States to Jordan were being unloaded in an Israeli port and transiting free through Israel on their way to Jordan.

Mr. Heikal, Egypt's leading editor and propagandist who has retained an influential position with Mr. Sadat, last month sold world rights to the manuscript for \$250,000 to London's The Sunday Telegraph, which will publish 20,000 words in seven installments starting on Sept. 12. U.S. book and serial rights were acquired by Doubleday & Co., which will publish the book in March.

Some of the disclosures in the 170,000-word manuscript include: Intelligence reports from disaffected officials of the Baghdad Pact convinced Mr. Nasser that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles never had any intentions of financing the construction of the Aswan Dam—months before the United States announced its withdrawal from the project.

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Sadat Says He Will Await New U.S. Try for Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)
of the newspaper Al-Ahram, Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, said Mr. Sadat had set mid-August as a deadline for American peace efforts.

He said, "We will be able to tell our enemies that the Arab nation does not die and to tell our friends that we shall fight the battle and will maintain our free will."

Mr. Sadat said the Arab nation has just passed through a "very bad phase of disintegration."

"We are facing a Zionist invasion which is more ferocious than the invasion of the Crusaders," Mr. Sadat said, "because they have behind them international Zionism as well as the United States."

"King Hussein fought the guerrillas; his prime minister held a news conference to announce his victory; there were incidents in Morocco and Sudan, and some of our brothers, sitting 1,000 kilometers away, assume a more belligerent attitude than we do."

"The federation is not essential for the battle alone," he said. "It is also a reply to the current disintegration of the Arab nation."

By setting up the federation, he said, "We will be able to tell our enemies that the Arab nation does not die and to tell our friends that we shall fight the battle and will maintain our free will."

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FLOOD—Indian women wading through chest-deep flood water in Baghunnathganj village of Murshidabad District, about 150 miles northeast of Calcutta, Saturday.

New West Bengal Floods Affect 800,000

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—About 800,000 people have been affected by fresh floods in the southern part of West Bengal in the past three days, according to government officials in Calcutta.

The Midnapore district south of Calcutta. In Uttar Pradesh, the floods which have swept across the state in the past few weeks have claimed 133 lives and affected 50 out of 54 districts, Revenue Minister Udit Narain Sharma told the Legislative Assembly in Lucknow today. He said the damage to houses and crops from what he called the worst floods the

region ever had amounted to 710 million rupees (\$95 million). The death toll in the recent floods caused by heavy monsoon rains which have devastated large areas of northern and eastern India is not yet known. It is feared about 1,000 may have died. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi began a three-day inspection today of the flood-stricken states.

Thieu Retains Grip on House But Foes Gain

(Continued from Page 1)
spokesman said tonight that "the returns today are acceptable."

The defeated included many pro-government incumbents. But observers said that they were replaced in most instances by other Thieu-backed candidates. Among the pro-government losers were several who had been accused of various forms of corruption and smuggling.

The key pro-government deputy, Nguyen Ba Luong, the House speaker, won re-election. U.S. Not Informed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The State Department maintained today that it had no official word from Saigon that President Thieu would go ahead with the presidential elections.

"We were not told what course will be followed in October," press official Robert J. McCloskey told a news conference. Mr. McCloskey insisted that the United States regretted the withdrawal from the race by Gen. Minh and Vice-President Ky, adding, "We have registered our disappointment and said that we hoped there would be fair and contested elections."

"I must emphasize," he said, "this is a question for the government in Saigon to decide and to the best of my knowledge no decision has been made."

Ulster Official Asks Closure Of 100 Minor Roads at Border

(Continued from Page 1)
ment introduced increment without trial. In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain's ambassador to Ireland, Sir John Peck, was pressing for a full report of the shooting.

In Dublin, government sources said that the Irish cabinet would meet tomorrow to discuss the implications of the incident. Previously, diplomatic notes were exchanged on occasions when British troops accidentally crossed the border. Yesterday's incident was the first time that there had been an armed clash and a British fatality.

Some of the local villagers in Courtstown, where a British armored car crossed the border, called the shooting an Irish victory.

"It's about time the British learned their lesson not to cross the border," farmer Bill Sullivan said. "They've crossed many times before. Last year they put spikes on the road."

A local shopkeeper, whose whitewashed store straddles the border, said that the armored car stopped outside his store to change a tire on its way back into the province.

"One young soldier climbed up on the armored car and was getting the spare wheel from the roof when the shots were fired," the man said. "He was hit in the chest and toppled onto the road dead. I saw at least six IRA men involved."

Irish Army Denial
An Irish Army spokesman denied reports that Irish troops had gone to assist the British patrol when it was crossed the border, surrounded by a hostile crowd. A gasoline bomb set one car afire. The soldiers fled to the other, which sped 400 yards to the border, where the shooting broke out.

The Belfast News Letter, which supports the ruling Unionist government, carried a headline today that said: "Sire Army Troops Chased Away by IRA Gunmen."

In Dublin, the Irish Independent said that hostile citizens reportedly repulsed a detachment of Irish troops.

Both men were among the 18 members of the opposition Social Bloc in the old House, 12 of whom were re-elected. Mr. Duc, who said he would appeal his defeat, was the group's leader.

Other opposition incumbents fared better. Of 28 members of the House who signed endorsements for Gen. Minh's presidential candidacy before he pulled out, 18 were re-elected. 30 Van Minh, who would have been the general's running mate, was returned to the House from Saigon with nearly 42,000 votes.

As expected, anti-government candidates had more success in the big cities, while Thieu supporters emerged with most of the votes in the countryside. In Da Nang, the second largest city, all three seats went to opposition Buddhists, who held only one seat before.

Whatever the eventual political complexion of the new House, it will have mostly new faces. Of 5 hunters die in Italy on 1st day of season

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP).—Five dead and more than 50 wounded were the human toll on the first day of Italy's hunting season yesterday.

Two hunters died of accidental gunshot wounds, a third succumbed to a heart attack and two others were killed when their car hit a tree as they returned from a day of hunting.

96 Enemy-Initiated Incidents

Biggest Red Raids in Months Fail to Disrupt Saigon Vote

SAIGON, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The heaviest wave of Communist attacks in more than four months failed to disrupt the South Vietnamese National Assembly elections, but a high level of fighting is likely to continue in the war zone, military spokesmen said today.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said 96 "enemy-initiated incidents" were reported in the 48-hour period ending at 6 a.m. today, including 54 rocket or mortar attacks.

Government and military spokesmen reported between eight and 12 incidents directly connected with yesterday's nationwide balloting, in which voter turnout was listed as 78.5 percent of the little more than seven million persons eligible.

There are 7,322 voting sites in the republic and only three enemy-initiated acts occurred against polling sites yesterday, said Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, spokesman for the South Vietnamese military command.

High Point or Not
Col. Hien added, "We can hardly say whether we have passed the enemy high point or not."

Government officials reported eight persons killed and 42 wounded in incidents connected with the National Assembly voting. The worst occurred in the central coast province of Binh Dinh, where seven died and 36 were wounded when a terrorist lobbed a hand grenade into a polling station.

Also in Binh Dinh, an old man was slain and his body tossed outside a voting booth in an act spokesmen said was "political propaganda."

The U.S. Command said today 1,100 American soldiers were pulled out of Vietnam last week in the smallest pullback in the force in almost seven months.

Although the pace of withdrawal has been noticeably slowing in recent weeks, spokesmen said the command would make President Nixon's target of no more than 184,000 troops in the theater by the Dec. 1 deadline.

Command figures showed that, for the first time, withdrawals of American GIs was exceeded by those of other forces with the allied commitment: reduced by 1,900 men to 81,200.

The bulk of the allied withdrawals were Thai forces, spokesmen said. Other nations with forces committed to support of the Saigon government are South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Nationalists China and Spain.

DMZ Battleground
Indochina war action continued to center on the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) border dividing North and South Vietnam. U.S. fighter-bombers twice this week-end knocked out Communist 37-mm anti-aircraft guns in the northern portion of the supposedly neutral DMZ, spokesmen said.

The incidents occurred Saturday and yesterday when 37-mm guns fired on American planes flying the Ho Chi Minh Trail in neighboring Laos. Both times, the U.S. jet crews bombed and destroyed the positions in "protective reaction" raids.

U.S. artillery crews last night fired on a North Vietnamese rocket site in the northern portion of the DMZ and produced a "large secondary explosion," command spokesmen said.

Position held been firing at allied units along the South Vietnamese defense line below the buffer.

Military sources said allied warships yesterday fired on 117 targets in the DMZ. Almost all of the Tonkin Gulf support came from the six-inch guns of the cruiser Oklahoma City, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, the sources said.

Although the National Assembly elections were held with few interruptions, the 200,000 American servicemen in Vietnam remained committed to quarters under special alert and were not allowed on the streets or major cities except on official business.

The alert was ordered in anticipation of increased fighting in the war zone and to prevent incidents which could mar the assembly balloting.

They said that large earth-moving plows have uprooted vegetation in an area totaling 1.5 percent of South Vietnam's landmass and that new construction bombs have taken a severe toll of Vietnam's natural environment.

"The erosion of the topsoil seriously affecting the water holding capacity of the land is preparing the way for serious flooding," said E. W. Pfeiffer, a leading expert on the effects of warfare on Vietnam's environment. "For the wildlife," he said, "it has already been disastrous."

The plowed land now totals 750,000 acres, said Prof. A. H. Westing, who has been studying the Vietnamese environment since 1968. "It appears as if the plowing has now replaced chemical defoliants as the primary means of denying cover to the enemy," he said.

Mr. Pfeiffer, who is a professor from the University of Montana and Mr. Westing, a botanist from Windham College in Vermont, represented a private scientific organization called the Scientific Institute for Public Information during their trip.

Three-Week Study
They have just completed a new three-week study of the effects of the war on the Vietnamese environment and have been conducting ecological studies periodically for five years. The last tour was Mr. Westing's third trip to Vietnam and Mr. Pfeiffer's fourth.

"Every day from dawn to dusk between 100 and 150 huge plows are making flat wastelands," Mr. Westing said, "severely upsetting the environment."

The plows are bulldozers with specially equipped blades. They are called Rome plows because the blades were developed in Rome, Ga. The machines are being used here to clear wooded areas so that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops will be denied cover.

The scientists visited areas that had been plowed experimentally nearly three years ago by the American military. They found that imperata grass, sometimes called elephant grass, no vegetation had grown back, they reported.

"Imperata grass," Mr. Westing said, "is universally recognized as the worst weed problem in the world."

The scientists said that more than 2,500 acres of rubber trees have been destroyed by the blades of plows in Military Region III, around Saigon.

The study also dealt with the latest 15,000-pound bombs that are being used by the American military to clear landing zones. The bombs are designed to explode horizontally to clear areas without cratering the earth.

The concussion bomb was one of the most disturbing aspects of their study, the scientists said. "Each time a concussion bomb is dropped, all animals within a 750-acre area is instantly killed," Mr. Pfeiffer said. Beyond 750 acres, he added, severe damage can be done to ear drums and other internal canals, he added, noting that the bomb is "necessarily indiscriminate."

W. Berlin, E. German Aides Discuss Access Within City

(Continued from Page 1)
sector of West Berlin, scene of much of the 17-month negotiation between the four ambassadors.

A statement issued by the Western allied authorities in West Berlin today said the date for the signing of the agreement could be fixed on relatively short notice. It advised newsmen wishing to cover the ceremony to apply for accreditation tomorrow.

Also scheduled for Monday was another meeting in Bonn of East and West German government officials who will have the task of working out details of the new guaranteed-access rights between West Germany and East Berlin.

These contacts also have taken on a new dimension as a result of the ambassadors' agreement. Western diplomats said earlier today the Russians have promised to open more crossing points in the Berlin wall to handle the traffic of West Berliners entering East Berlin.

At present there are seven such crossing points, including one reserved for non-Germans.

Paper Under Investigation
BONN, Aug. 30 (AP).—The state attorney's office here announced today it is investigating whether a mass-circulation daily broke the law in publishing what it claimed was the text of the secret four-power Berlin agreement.

Since the newspaper Bild Zeitung published the partial texts Saturday, there has been no official confirmation or denial that they are genuine.

North Koreans Hijack Seoul Boat; 30 Aboard
SEOUL, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A South Korean fishing boat with 30 fishermen aboard was hijacked today by a North Korean patrol boat off the east coast of the Korean Peninsula, national police headquarters reported.

The 19.5-ton Takung-Ho was drifting toward the military demarcation line in the Japan Sea, fishing, when it was hijacked by a North Korean Navy vessel rushed to the scene but failed to stop the hijacking, police said.

North, South Korean Red Cross in 3d Talks
PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 30 (AP).—Representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies today held their third meeting here to try to solve the problem of an estimated ten million Koreans separated since 1945.

The talks were conducted in a very friendly manner. Both sides drank a toast for the success of their effort with a sort drink provided by the North Koreans.

12 Die as Bus Hits Cycle
ISTANBUL, Aug. 30 (AP).—Twelve persons were burned to death today when a bus collided with a motorcycle, then burst into flames near Keesam.

WEATHER	
ALBANY	69 Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	59 Cloudy
ANCONA	61 Overcast
ATLANTA	59 Cloudy
AUSTIN	60 Partly cloudy
BALTIMORE	62 Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	63 Partly cloudy
BOSTON	64 Partly cloudy
BUFFALO	65 Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	66 Partly cloudy
CHICAGO	67 Partly cloudy
CINCINNATI	68 Partly cloudy
CLEVELAND	69 Partly cloudy
DALLAS	70 Partly cloudy
DENVER	71 Partly cloudy
DETROIT	72 Partly cloudy
EL PASO	73 Partly cloudy
HOUSTON	74 Partly cloudy
KANSAS CITY	75 Partly cloudy
LAKE CHARLES	76 Partly cloudy
LOS ANGELES	77 Partly cloudy
MEMPHIS	78 Partly cloudy
MILWAUKEE	79 Partly cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	80 Partly cloudy
MOBILE	81 Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	82 Partly cloudy
MURKIN	83 Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	84 Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	85 Partly cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	86 Partly cloudy
PHOENIX	87 Partly cloudy
PITTSBURGH	88 Partly cloudy
PORTLAND	89 Partly cloudy
RICHMOND	90 Partly cloudy
ST. LOUIS	91 Partly cloudy
SALT LAKE CITY	92 Partly cloudy
SEATTLE	93 Partly cloudy
SPRINGFIELD	94 Partly cloudy
ST. PAUL	95 Partly cloudy
TAMPA	96 Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	97 Partly cloudy
WICHITA	98 Partly cloudy
YAKIMA	99 Partly cloudy

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Jackson's Father Makes Plea For Inquiry Into Son's Death

MT. VERNON, Ill., Aug. 30 (AP)—The father of slain Senator George Jackson has called for an investigation into his son's death.

George Jackson, 30, a Pasadena, Calif., postal worker, said in an interview yesterday he will press for a "Kent State-style" inquiry into the fatal shooting of his son at California's San Quentin prison and into California penal conditions.

George Jackson was killed Aug. 21 in an abortive escape attempt at San Quentin, which also claimed the lives of three guards and two other convicts.

His body was flown from San Francisco to St. Louis early yesterday. There was a brief opening of the coffin at Lambert International Airport before a ten-car funeral procession set out across southern Illinois for Mt. Vernon, where the family's burial plot is located.

As the procession pulled up beside the grave, Jackson's mother forced into a cluster of newsmen and denounced them as "leeches... who helped murder my son."

Midway through a eulogy by Joe Swift, of Washington, D.C., a member of the National United Front, she broke in: "Please stop. Stop preaching. My son didn't like preachers. I asked you to say a few words but I don't want preaching."

Moments later, two Black Panthers pounced on news photographer Bruno Torres, of United Press International, drove him to the ground and seized his two cameras. Mr. Torres said one of the Panthers punched him in the face.

Later, Jackson's father said to the interviewer that his wife was beside herself. I gave her comfort over this burial... I'm sorry about what happened.

He said he is trying to get signatures for "a huge petition" calling for an investigation into his son's death.

Mr. Jackson said he hopes for a commission similar to the one formed after four students were shot to death at Ohio's Kent State University during a confrontation with National Guardsmen in May, 1970.

"I need that report and it was good," he said. "If we could do something like that, then maybe we can do some good for these prisoners, black and white."

"There won't be any state investigation," he said. "Even if there were, it would be a whitewash."

13 Prison Guards Quit

SAN QUENTIN, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Thirteen guards have quit at San Quentin prison since the Aug. 21 escape attempt, it was disclosed yesterday.

The men reason for their resignation, it was reported, was the danger of working in the maximum security prison.

State Corrections Department director Raymond Frounier has announced that 43 new guard positions would be created to help in maintaining security and inmate safety.

Mid-June Figures

Officials said the report was based on statistics from mid-June, the latest available on individual cities. The overall unemployment rate in June was 8.6 percent of the work force, but it went up to 9.5 percent in July.

The figure of 62 metropolitan areas with substantial unemployment, out of a total of 150 major labor markets in the nation, was the highest since 63 in March, 1962, and 63 the following month. The all-time high since the statistics began in 1955 was 101 cities in April, 1961.

When President Nixon took office in January, 1969, unemployment was 3.4 percent, and there were only six major and 562 smaller areas on the substantial-unemployment list.

San Francisco Police Station Intruder Kills 1 and Wounds 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (UPI)—A shotgun fired through a "talk" hole in bulletproof glass at a police station last night killed a sergeant and wounded a woman dispatcher.

A \$10,000 reward was offered today for the two men thought to have staged the attack, possibly in an attempt to steal the station's arsenal of weapons. A police association urged its members to use their guns for all self-defense, a tactic prohibited except in obvious need.

A total of 18 shots were fired at the lobby of Ingleside station, angling detectives to surmise that at least two men made the attack, although they had a description of only one.

In an area-wide radio broadcast, police said that the man they sought was a Negro with an Afro-style hairdo, about 20 years old, wearing a white T-shirt.

Most of the bullets from a shotgun and a 9-mm automatic pistol were fired in an unsuccessful attempt to blast down a steel door leading to inner offices. A woman said later that the wall round the door "looked like Swiss cheese."

Killed was Sgt. John Young, 35, the third San Francisco policeman this year to be shot in the line of duty, and the sixth in the last 18 months.

Wounded in the shoulder and taken to Mission Emergency Hospital was the dispatcher, Mrs. Rita Lyons, 30.

There was only one other policeman in the building and by the time he reached Sgt. Young he was dead.

led by Chief Alfred J. Nelder,

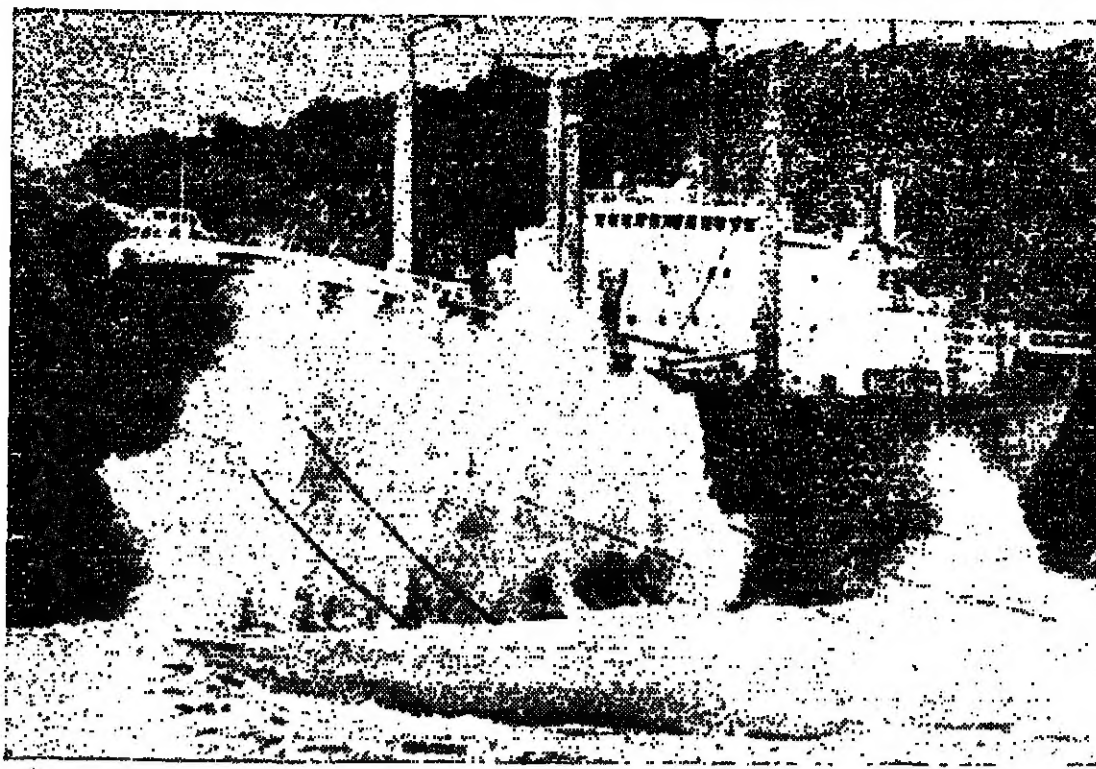
Youngest Inspector

Heads N.Y.C. Police

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The youngest inspector in the New York City Police Department today was named commander of the city's 20,000 uniformed policemen in a move seen as part of a long-heralded shakeup.

The new chief of patrolmen is Inspector Donald Cavley, 42, who was appointed over the heads of 2 more senior men.

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GROUND—Japanese tanker, which ran aground on the island of Kyushu, being battered and tossed by 111-mile-an-hour winds packed by Typhoon Trix yesterday.

Storm Floods in N.J. Towns Leave Hundreds Homeless

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Hundreds of families in two New Jersey towns hit hard by flood waters from the tropical storm Doria were homeless today while in New England power was restored to thousands of customers hit by the storm.

Some 300 families in Bound Brook and Manville, where the Raritan River hit a record crest Saturday, were being housed and fed in local high schools while waiting for flood waters to recede. Officials in both towns said portions of the towns remained barricaded.

Some 10,000 customers were totally without water, and a water company official said the company was still recommending that the 100,000 customers served by the plant hold their drinking water until normal service was restored.

Across New England all main power transmission lines were back in service yesterday, according to power company spokesmen. Only a few scattered power losses were reported, most of them caused by breaks in individual customer lines.

Two New Haven, Conn., buildings, Wilbur Cross High School and the 23-story headquarters building of the Knights of Columbus, were extensively damaged in the storm, which had winds of up to 75 miles an hour.

The only known death from the storm was that of Dana Johnson, 18, of Saugus, Mass., who drowned in Marblehead after rescuing two boys who had been swept off a rock at Preston Beach.

Lists 6 in North, South

Wallace Says He May Enter Some Primaries as Democrat

By Kenneth Reich

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 30 (UPI)—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama said here Saturday that he might enter Democratic presidential primaries next year in a number of states, both North and South. He specifically referred to Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

As Gov. Wallace made a number of political appearances in Jacksonville, he said his objective in running as a Democrat, at least in the primaries, would be to "start a movement to change the national Democratic party."

He has run for president on a third-party ticket in the past. Asked directly in a television interview here whether he would enter the Florida Democratic presidential primary on March 14, 1972, Mr. Wallace responded: "I'm here looking the situation over to decide what we might do."

Murder Charge Reported Refused In Panther Case

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—A special grand jury investigating the police-raid killing of two Black Panther party leaders in 1969 reportedly has refused to bring murder charges against the 14 policemen involved in the slayings.

The Chicago Sun-Times said today that the refusal to bring murder charges "reportedly is contained in one of four no-bills voted by the jury."

The newspaper cited "law-enforcement sources" but gave no names.

"The no-bills presumably clear the defendants of any such charges as murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, battery and assault," the Sun-Times said.

True bills containing indictments and the no-bills had been kept secret since early summer by Chief Judge Joseph Power, of Criminal Court.

The indictments returned by the Special Cook County grand jury were ordered opened last week by the Illinois Supreme Court.

The bills accused eight of the 14 policemen involved in the deaths along with state's attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and five other officials of criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice in the case.

Lost River Now Is Truly Lost

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Lost River is gone forever, the Census Bureau said today.

The Idaho hamlet was one of four towns that disappeared during the past ten years, it said. The others were Radotta, Iowa, Lakeside and Ironton, Col.

The Census Bureau said that Lost River had 58 inhabitants a decade ago; Lakeside, 28; Radotta, six, and Ironton, one.

Storm Sweeps Through Japan; 19 Reported Dead

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—A typhoon that struck Japan yesterday weakened and hit the principal island of Honshu tonight after killing at least 19 persons in southern Japan.

The central meteorological agency said Typhoon Trix was downgraded to a tropical storm accompanied by heavy rains.

It hit at Kakogawa near Kobe in western Honshu with maximum center winds of 54 miles an hour, the agency said, compared with winds of up to 111 miles an hour earlier today.

The police said the storm had left at least 19 persons dead, nine missing and 63 injured. They said it destroyed or damaged more than 110 houses and flooded another 25,000.

Almost all scheduled air flights were cancelled in southern Japan. The state-run Japanese National Railways suspended the operation of about 600 passenger trains.

Heart Disease Hearings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—A Senate committee will hold extensive hearings on heart disease in September, it was announced yesterday. Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., said that his Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs would pay special attention to the influence of diet on heart ailments.

Kahane: Guilty of Lesser Charge

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (Reuters).

—Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, today pleaded guilty in New York State Supreme Court to a reduced charge of unlawful assembly in connection with activities near the Soviet Union's mission to the United Nations Dec. 27.

Mr. Kahane, arrested that day on a charge of first-degree riot, appeared before Justice Andrew Tyler. The judge set sentencing for Oct. 13, when Mr. Kahane could receive up to a year in jail.

U.S., Soviet Travelers

Nixon to Make Trip to Canada, Possibly Japan

By Don Oberdorfer

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Sept. 30 (UPI)—President Nixon will make a state visit to Canada sometime next spring and still hopes to visit Japan at a yet undetermined time, the White House announced today.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Nixon agreed "in principle" to visit Canada during conversations in Washington with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in early 1969. The two leaders have since agreed, according to Mr. Ziegler, that the President will visit Canada at a "mutually agreeable date" next spring.

Mr. Ziegler would not say whether or not the Canadian journey would come before Mr. Nixon's planned trip to China, which is to take place sometime prior to May 1.

Responding to news reports from Japan that the Japanese government will soon issue a formal invitation to the President to make a state visit there early next year, Mr. Ziegler volunteered that Mr. Nixon told Prime Minister Eisaku Sato last October that "he would like to visit Japan."

Mr. Ziegler said no date has been set.

The White House had previously announced that Mr. Nixon will fly to Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 26 to meet Japanese Emperor Hirohito, who will stop briefly on American soil en route to Europe.

The honors to the emperor may help pave the way for a presidential trip to Japan.

One foreign trip which Mr. Nixon will not take is the journey to the Shah of Iran's costly and sumptuous party at Perspolis, in the Persian desert, to celebrate the founding of the Persian Empire 2,500 years ago.

The President gave no consideration to attending the lavish affair, Mr. Ziegler said today, but decided to send Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew in his place.

Mrs. Agnew will accompany him.

"The United States, which enjoys warm and friendly relations with Iran, is pleased to participate in this celebration," Mr. Ziegler said.

Reds to Visit Paris, Belgrade, Algiers, Hanoi

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today that Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin will visit Algeria in October, underscoring Moscow's continuing interest in the Mediterranean area.

Mr. Kosygin's trip will be the second by a top Soviet official to Algeria in recent years. President Nikolai V. Podgorny spent six days there in April, 1969.

Diplomats here were struck by the spurt of trips the Soviet leadership has planned in the coming two months. In addition to Mr. Kosygin's visit to Algeria—announced by Tass tonight—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, is due to travel to Yugoslavia late in September. Mr. Brezhnev is also to make a trip to France with Mr. Podgorny in late October.

And early this morning it was announced that Mr. Podgorny will visit North Vietnam early in October.

The cumulative effect of all these missions will be to give heavy publicity to Soviet foreign-policy moves and policies in different parts of the world.

It is assumed here that one of the major objectives of the trips to Yugoslavia, North Vietnam and Algeria is to counter Chinese efforts to expand Peking's influence in East Europe, Asia and the Middle East, as well as to draw attention to Moscow's various plans for easing tensions in the world.

Mr. Kosygin's trip to Algeria will undoubtedly be used by the Russians to underline their interest in the Mediterranean area, where their warships now compete for prestige and power with the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

The Soviet Union has supplied Algeria with heavy amounts of economic and military aid, and its naval vessels frequently call at Algerian ports. But there has been no evidence of any inclination of the Algerians to allow the Russians to gain a military base in Algeria, a possibility that once troubled Western military leaders.

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Claims Pollution-Free Process

Miami Inventor Operates Cars on Hydrogen

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A Miami inventor says that he has succeeded in running standard automobiles on hydrogen more cheaply than on gasoline and with no air-polluting exhaust emissions.

Morris Klein has been running a 1968 Chevrolet six-cylinder delivery truck and a 1970 Ford V-8 station wagon on hydrogen for eight months.

Enough hydrogen to drive either car 100 miles costs only about 40 cents, Mr. Klein says. He intends to enter a hydrogen-powered car in the 1972 Clean Air Race sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He expects ultimately to generate hydrogen on the road from a fuel tank in the car filled with water.

Automotive spokesmen in Detroit said that a reciprocating engine can run on hydrogen but raised several objections to the fuel.

Anonymous Donor

A research team at the University of Miami headed by Prof. Robert A. Adams, Jr., a mechanical engineer, is working under a grant from an anonymous donor to

determine the best way to supply hydrogen to fuel a car engine.

The implications are important. If Mr. Klein's system should prove successful, it might solve the automobile exhaust emission problem at no great cost to the carmaker or the public.

It also could help solve the nation's energy problems. Hydrogen is the most abundant source of energy in nature, making up about two-thirds of all fresh and salt water. It is extracted from water by electrolysis and other processes or obtained as a by-product of petroleum refining or of the production of nuclear-generated electric power.

If automotive vehicles could be switched over to run on hydrogen, vast amounts of petroleum could be diverted to petrochemicals, plastics, man-made fibers and other uses.

Dual System

Mr. Klein says that converting a standard car engine to hydrogen fuel merely requires the introduction of the gas into the cylinders by means of tubes, bypassing the fuel pump and carburetor. On his Ford station wagon, Mr. Klein can switch back and forth between gaso-

line and hydrogen fuel by turning a knob.

The carburetor and fuel pump have been removed from Mr. Klein's truck. It runs on hydrogen only.

"When I started working on this project, I thought there must be catches in it," Prof. Adams said, "but I haven't been able to find one so far."

The main problem, he said, is how to carry the highly explosive fuel. Mr. Klein uses ordinary welder's pressure tanks on his test cars. Prof. Adams thinks the ideal method would be to install a hydrogen generator in the car so that hydrogen would be extracted only in small amounts as actually required by the engine. The car's fuel tank would be filled with inert water.

Harmless Emissions

Gasoline contains hydrogen and a gasoline motor emits it in the form of noxious hydrocarbons along with carbon and nitrogen oxides. Mr. Klein and Prof. Adams said that the engines they have adapted to hydrogen would emit only harmless water vapor.

But a General Motors engineer said that a hydrogen-fueled engine, although it could not emit hydrocarbons, might emit dangerous nitrogen oxides because it would have to burn air, which contains nitrogen. The GM engineer said that this could be avoided by using pure oxygen instead of air, but that would introduce a difficult and expensive complication.

The GM man raised two other objections: extracting hydrogen from water in a portable generator would require too much electricity and, in GM's experience with experimental hydrogen engines, they tended to pre-ignite or "dieseling." He said that this was easy to control in a one-cylinder laboratory engine but he wondered how it would work out in multi-cylinder engines in the hands of average drivers.

Problems Overcome

Prof. Adams and Mr. Klein said that they already have overcome all problems with nitrogen oxide emission, reducing it to an infinitesimal amount, and had had no trouble with pre-ignition. Mr. Klein also said his hydrogen generator will not employ electrolysis but will use a chemical process only.

A spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute expressed skepticism that hydrogen could be produced efficiently from water in a portable generator without electrolysis or the use of a substantial amount of energy. "If they have discovered a way to do so, it could prove one of the epochal scientific discoveries of all time," he said.

The API spokesman also said that Mr. Klein and Prof. Adams would have to extract oxygen from the water for use in the engine in order to cut down the consumption of air and consequent emission of nitrogen oxides.

However, two scientists at Ford Motor Co.'s Dearborn, Mich., research laboratories said that it is possible to extract hydrogen readily from water without electrolysis by a steam-iron reaction. But they said that such a generator would be unduly heavy and require some initial heat source. The Ford scientists also insisted that an engine burning hydrogen mixed with air would emit at least as much dangerous nitrogen oxide as a gasoline engine.

Patent Application

Mr. Klein's patent application is not for a hydrogen-fueled engine as such but for a pollution-free internal combustion power plant.

The only large auto manufacturer to send a representative to Miami to see Mr. Klein's cars so far has been the Japanese Mitsubishi Co., which sent one of its American sales representatives from Atlanta. He told Mr. Klein that Mitsubishi has been working for two years on a parallel hydrogen fuel program. Japan lacks oil and has a greater air pollution problem than the United States.

Amin Takes Command of Uganda Army

Fighting Flares Up On Tanzania Border

KAMPALA, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin personally took command of the Ugandan Army today as fresh fighting was reported on the Ugandan-Tanzanian border, 200 miles southwest of here.

Speaking at a mass rally in the remote northeastern Uganda district of South Karamoja, Gen. Amin said one Ugandan soldier was killed and two others were wounded in fighting at the border village of Mutukula this morning. It is the first time Uganda has admitted to any losses since the border fighting began in Mutukula's last Tuesday.

Gen. Amin said one army vehicle had also been destroyed in the clash.

He said that in a separate incident today, a group of Tanzanian soldiers had crossed into Uganda and were near the village of Katera, 30 miles east of Mutukula.

But he had ordered Ugandan Army units in the area not to attack because he thought the Tanzanians had crossed into Uganda by accident, he said. He hoped they would return to their own side of the border before he was forced to take action against them.

Direct Command

Gen. Amin said he had decided to take direct command of the army on the advice of the newly created military junta—in which soldiers of all ranks and all services are represented.

The Ugandan president told the rally there was no need to worry about the border situation. It had been engineered by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and the former Ugandan president, Milton Obote, he said.

He added: "You should continue to eat, drink and be merry, because the little problem at the border will soon be solved and we will come and join you in your jubilation."

Gen. Amin was reported to be still in Karamoja tonight, and it was not known when he would be returning to Kampala. He was to have ended a two-day visit to the district this morning. He made no reference in his speech to Tanzanian claims that Uganda shelled Tanzanian positions through most of Friday and Saturday.

Tension between Uganda and Tanzania has been high since Gen. Amin overthrew Mr. Obote in a military coup last January. He has claimed that the present border troubles are due to President Nyerere's attempts to reinstate Mr. Obote by force of arms.

President Nyerere has refused to recognize Gen. Amin's regime.

Soviet Prisoner Is Given Another 3 Years in Camp

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP).—A man serving a labor-camp term for protesting the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia has been sentenced to another three years of confinement for calling the Soviet Union a "police state," reliable sources said yesterday.

The sources said Vladimir Dremlyuga, 31, of Leningrad, was tried recently at the Siberian camp of Lensk by the Supreme Court of the Yakutsk Autonomous Republic.

Mr. Dremlyuga was one of four persons who staged a demonstration on Aug. 25, 1968, in Red Square to protest the invasion of Czechoslovakia four days earlier.

Among the other demonstrators were Dr. Pavel Litvinov, grandson of a former Soviet foreign minister, and Larissa Daniel, wife of dissident author Yuli Daniel. Sources said Mr. Dremlyuga was tried this time for "defaming" the Soviet state in a protest written during his confinement. He received a three-year term for the Red Square protest, a sentence that would have expired soon.

4 Arrests Follow Manila Bombing

MANILA, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Military authorities announced today that four persons, including the wife of a soldier, have been arrested as suspects in the Aug. 21 grenade attack in Manila which led to a proclamation of emergency security measures in the Philippines.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos said today at a news conference that the government, through the use of emergency security measures, had paralyzed Maoist Communist forces intent on mounting urban guerrilla warfare in the Philippines.

"We have obtained information which is rather crucial and which confirms our worst fears," he said. "We have compelled some of the leaders of the Communist conspiracy to surface or go underground. We have started to dismantle the Communist apparatus."

New Russian at UNESCO

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced today the appointment of Sergei M. Kudryavtsev, a former ambassador to Cuba and Cambodia, as its new permanent representative to UNESCO.



Louis Armand

Louis Armand Dies; French Businessman

VILLERS-SUR-MER, France, Aug. 30 (AP).—Louis Armand, 66, one of the pioneers of the European movement in France, a leading engineer and businessman and ex-president of the European Atomic Energy Agency, Euratom, died in his sleep at his vacation residence here today.

After heading a nationwide railroad resistance organization during World War II, Mr. Armand was named head of the nationalized rail network in 1949 and pushed modernization moves including electrification of main lines.

He recommended formation of Euratom to give Europe a chance to match the United States and the Soviet Union in peaceful development of atomic power. He headed the agency in 1958 but resigned after a year for personal reasons.

Chairman of Mines

He then became chairman of the Lorraine Basin coal mines until 1964 and was chairman or director of a wide range of French companies in petroleum, banking, insurance, food, engineering, advertising and other fields.

Mr. Armand also served on the board of the French group studying the construction of a Channel tunnel. He was president of the French Standards Association and had a wide range of cultural interests.

He was elected in 1960 to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences and in 1963 to the Academie Francaise.

State Dept. Denies U.S. Involvement In Bolivian Coup

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A State Department spokesman said yesterday the United States had "played no part" in the Aug. 22 change of government in Bolivia where an anti-Communist rebellion ousted the leftist regime of Gen. Juan Jose Torres Gonzales. Commenting on press reports that a U.S. Air Force major had actively assisted the rebels, the spokesman said, however, that the State Department would look into these "allegations."

A dispatch from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, published in the Washington Post and in the International Herald Tribune, said that Maj. Robert J. Lundin, an adviser to the Bolivian Air Force school in Santa Cruz, had frequent contacts before the outbreak of the rebellion with Col. Hugo Banzer Suarez, who took over the country's presidency.

The article said Maj. Lundin had met with Col. Banzer when the latter entered Santa Cruz clandestinely from Argentina, where he had lived in exile since an abortive coup attempt last January, to prepare the rebellion.

Authoritative informants disclosed yesterday the story in January the Central Intelligence Agency advised Washington in a classified report that Col. Banzer, then director of the Bolivian military college, in La Paz, was planning an uprising against the Torres regime.

Two weeks after the CIA report was received here, Col. Banzer was charged with plotting against the regime and fled to Argentina.

Ceausescu Talks To Two Chinese

BUCHAREST, Aug. 30 (AP).—President Nicolae Ceausescu today received for an extended conversation a high-ranking Chinese military delegation that has been visiting Romanian installations for nine days, official sources said.

There were no details on the conversation between Mr. Ceausescu and the Chinese, headed by Gen. Li Te-cheng, director of the General Political Department of the Chinese Army, and Tsao Chih-shan, Deputy Commander of the Chinese Air Force, and a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party.

Officially, the Chinese give no military aid to Romania. Observers in Bucharest noted that their itinerary within Romania, as announced by the official press agency, steered clear of the Soviet border zone.

Mansfields in Norway

OSLO, Aug. 30 (AP).—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., arrived in Oslo today on a two-day visit. The senator and Mrs. Mansfield were met by U.S. Ambassador to Norway Philip K. Crowe.

At 66, After Years of Atonement

Nathan Leopold, 1924 'Thrill Killer,' Is Dead

From Wire Dispatches
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 30.—Nathan F. Leopold, Chicago's infamous "thrill murderer" of 1924, who later devoted himself to good works and became regarded by many poor Puerto Ricans as a saint, died yesterday in a San Juan hospital at the age of 66.

Leopold, who escaped the death sentence with his murder partner, Richard Loeb, because of the legal brilliance of Clarence Darrow, was sentenced to a life term, plus 99 years, by a judge who made it clear that he wanted the two rich youths kept in prison.

Loeb, a distant cousin of Bobby Franks, the 14-year-old whom the pair killed by driving a chisel into his head, was stabbed to death in a fight with another convict in 1936.

But Leopold was paroled in 1958 after 33 years' imprisonment, and came to Puerto Rico to work for \$10 a week in a mission hospital operated by the Church of the Brethren in Castanar. He also taught and did social-service work. In 1960 the former University of Chicago law student earned a master's degree in social medicine and in 1961 the Illinois Parole and Pardon Board granted him the right to marry Mrs. Trudi Garcia de Quedo, an American-born widow of a Puerto Rico physician.

Malevolent Genius

Leopold was widely reported to be a gentle, although malevolent one when, at age 19, he joined fellow student Loeb in trying to commit the "perfect crime," which came to be billed in those days as the "thrill murder" and the "crime of the century" in the United States.

In Chicago, Elmer Gertz, the lawyer who represented Leopold in efforts to win a parole, said his client was a man who was "seeking intellectual, having tremendous knowledge with the intelligence quotient of a man of genius, 210. All knowledge seemed to be his sphere—whether of languages, of which he knew 27, of medical research in malaria, leprosy, or bird lore."

Mr. Gertz said that he believes "a process of remorse set in with Leopold almost from the moment of the commission of the crime." This report, called with statements given by Leopold himself in recent years, and with observations by associates, who said that the man had never made the adjustment to life outside prison, that he never found peace. Last July, Leopold told a reporter that the crime had remained with him, and would remain until his death.

In his final months of life, before he entered Minny Hospital in San Juan about ten days prior to his death, Leopold reportedly showed the torment in his spirit by reverting to near-violence or, perhaps, heading a death-wish. He drove his car fast and erratically, his temper became explosive and he seemed preoccupied with money, vowing hope that a documentary film would give him a new career.

Peace in Death

But, just before dying—of causes to be determined in an autopsy, although his Chicago lawyer said Leopold had suffered several heart attacks recently, and although he had diabetes on leaving prison—Leopold apparently reverted to altruism. His Puerto Rican doctor, Ramon Suarez, said that Leopold repeatedly insisted that immediately after death his eyes should be taken to a medical school's eye bank, so they could be used for the benefit of someone. The doctor said Leopold died in tranquility.

Leopold's widow said: "He was one of the most gentle people I've met in my life." Asked what had attracted her to the balding bespectacled man, she said: "Only hours after seeing him die: 'He looked like he needed a friend more than anybody I had ever known.'"

Mrs. Leopold had given up a lucrative florist's business to marry Leopold, two years before his probationary restraints expired. When the restraints stopped, they made a lengthy tour of Europe, Africa and Asia so that he could continue his studies of parasites and the medical troubles they inflict on the human race.

On his prison release, Leopold had said: "I have forfeited any chance to make any kind of success in the world, a chance for a wife and family, every chance."

Jesuit Chief Meets Head of Russian Church

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Father Pedro Arrupe, head of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Order, met the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen, in Moscow today.

Father Arrupe, who arrived Friday on a four-day visit, is the first Jesuit father-general to visit the Soviet Union. He has spent two days in Leningrad at the invitation of Patriarch Nikodim, of Leningrad and Novgorod, and celebrated mass in the Catholic cathedral of Leningrad. He is due to go tomorrow to Zagorsk near Moscow, which is the center of the Russian church. He leaves Wednesday for Japan.



Nathan F. Leopold in his Puerto Rican home in 1962.



Nathan F. Leopold (right) seen with Richard Loeb during their famous murder trial in Chicago in 1924.

for happiness." But after 13 years of freedom, he was able to declare:

'A Good Life'

"I would say that, on the whole, I have had a good life. How many people outside prison have time to pursue purely noncommercial subjects as Egyptian hieroglyphics and the theory of relativity? I did. And since my release, I have had the opportunity to do many things which persons with a normal life never get to do. I've traveled extensively. I have worked only at jobs that really interest me."

For the rest of his life, Leopold argued against capital punishment and spoke out for increased efforts to rehabilitate prisoners. "You cannot rehabilitate anybody by killing him," Leopold maintained, and he argued that the death penalty was ineffective as a deterrent because "nobody who is about to commit a crime thinks he is going to be caught."

Leopold and Loeb, who was a year younger, clearly didn't expect to be caught when they challenged society as they kidnapped the Franks boy, son of a millionaire, and slew him. They demanded a \$10,000 ransom, although both the killers were sons of wealthy men and didn't need money. It was also reported that they deliberately decided on a murder to test their own reactions to defying society.

It was 5 p.m. on May 21, 1924, when the two brilliant students lured Bobby Franks into a car as he left his private school. They drove him to a suburb, where they killed him and dumped his mangled body in a ditch.

They thought that because of the smoke-screen demand for ransom, police would be sidetracked into looking for criminals with a money motive.

Glasses Traced

But a pair of spectacles found with the body was traced to Leopold, and he implicated Loeb.

The prosecutor demanded the death penalty, and public sentiment obviously favored such a punishment. But Darrow, fresh from solidifying his fame at the Dayton, Tenn., Scopes trial—in which John T. Scopes, his client, was convicted of having taught Darwin's theory of evolution—had blocked the likelihood of capital punishment by having the boys plead guilty, so they wouldn't have a jury trial.

Then, to Judge John R. Gevery, Darrow pleaded that his clients must have been mentally

ill, and he concluded a three-day summation by denouncing capital punishment.

So persuasive were his arguments that the judge handed down the "life-plus" prison term but indicated that he felt the crime was so horrendous that the two youths should never be turned loose on society again.

Leopold said later that when he was sentenced, "I was rebellious, defiant, smart-alecky. I knew more about everything than everybody else." But, he added, after ten years in prison, he "grew up. My rebelliousness declined. Perhaps I just became middle-aged." He developed a theory that many criminals "simply quit" crime around age 40, and that perhaps it has something to do with the endocrine glands that secrete hormones.

Mrs. Leopold said that her husband had spent all his life since prison "looking for one mistake." She concluded: "Now, the Leopold story is finished."

Mrs. James Halligan

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., Aug. 30 (UPI).—Mrs. James J. Halligan, 55, chaplain of World War II's famed "Lost Battalion," died yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

During World War I, Mrs. Halligan was chaplain of the 308th Regiment, 77th Division, which was cut off from the rest of the Allied forces for eight days in October, 1918, in the Argonne Forest.

Under the command of Maj. Charles W. Whittlesey, the unit refused to surrender and fought on, becoming known as the Lost Battalion.

Mrs. Halligan was cited for bravery on numerous occasions during the war and risked his life to recover his company's dead from behind enemy lines for proper burial.

Before retiring last year, Mrs. Halligan served as pastor of the Holy Name Church in New Rochelle, a suburb of New York.

Jacques Boetsch

PARIS, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Jacques Boetsch, 45, assistant managing editor of the French news magazine L'Express, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Boetsch began his career in journalism in 1950 with the French news agency and remained with it until he joined L'Express in 1967. In 1970, he became the Washington correspondent of the magazine and held that post until last June. Mr. Boetsch was the husband of Danielle Eyquem, also a journalist.

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TEAR FOR A STEER—Eleven-year-old Julie English of Clayton, Ind., starting to cry as bidding begins on her Hereford steer, Clyde, at the Indiana State Fair in Indianapolis. Clyde was the fair's grand champion and sold for \$2,800 and a \$1,500 scholarship.

Vatican Sparks Controversy By Attacking Film on Church

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP)—A British film about a libertine priest and imagined orgies in a nunnery came under attack by the Vatican today and stirred a controversy in the Italian movie world.

The Vatican newspaper called for the resignation of the Venice film festival's director for showing the film there.

Ken Russell's "The Devils" overshadowed other entries in the six-day-old film festival when it was shown Saturday.

It was immediately dubbed the "bombshell" of the 32nd edition of the oldest movie festival in the world.

"The Devils" is about the French city of Loudun opposing the dominance of King Louis XIII in the 17th century under the leadership of Father Urbain Grandier, a priest and also a great lover. Sister Jeanne of the Angels, an older nun, seduced him, and he was later found to be a heretic and burned to death. The film stars Vanessa Redgrave and Oliver Reed.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, today denounced the work as "an insult to cinema."

It said Mr. Russell indulged in "images and sounds of such an obscenity as had never been seen before on the screen. In order to accomplish a crude lynching of the church of yesterday, of today, of all times, as a political instrument of oppression."

But Rome's daily Memento Sera called it a "splendid movie." It said the spectators' reaction was "religious silence, and then a roar of applause."

Virtually all Italian newspapers and critics joined in the controversy.

Turin's La Stampa said Luigi Rondi, the festival's newly appointed director and a political rightist, was "bypassed on the right" by the Vatican.

Corriere Della Sera, Italy's most widely circulated paper, called the movie "a terrible mixture of horror and perversity, heaped on a hot dish by the director with a spectacular artistry equaling only the commercial speculation in which he indulged."

The Vatican paper, too, acknowledged Mr. Russell's talent. "We are not questioning the fact that Russell is talented," it said and listed "the rhythm, the refined coloring of some scenes, the power of some parts."

The Vatican noted as "a sign of the film's attraction to the public the fact that organizers had to rerun it at one o'clock in the morning to accommodate a crowd that had found no seats for the first showing."

An Italian philosopher, Armando Piebe, a conservative, came out in defense of "The Devils." He said:

"The true Catholic has nothing to fear from art, even if it is blasphemous."

For instance, Joe Copert's "Child Prodigy" is an assembly of neon tubes and water in a glass, coffin-shaped box. Yves Rhaey's phallic metal objects are set starkly on white pedestals. Paul van Hoeydonck's chrome-plated astronaut, without heads, are shown in a cabin with peepholes for viewing. Such works might indeed have caused surprise in the 15th century when the beirly was built.

But Reinhold d'Haeze's magnificent, at midnight, posturing the growing use of all kinds of drugs—barbiturates, pain-killers and other "soft" narcotics—is viewed with alarm by the magazine, which says that "no significant survey in the field has been made so far."

Women are said to be the biggest users of the drugs, while men continue to drown their woes in alcohol.

Little Use of "Hard" Drugs
Thus far, the use of "hard" narcotics is minimal in the country, according to the article, but many people in this country want a back-door escape from their daily worries.

"A great deal has been said about addiction in the Western world," said the writer. "Why this evil, although to a much smaller degree, should have found its way to the socialist world, where it is not supposed to belong, has not yet been discovered."

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Around the London Galleries

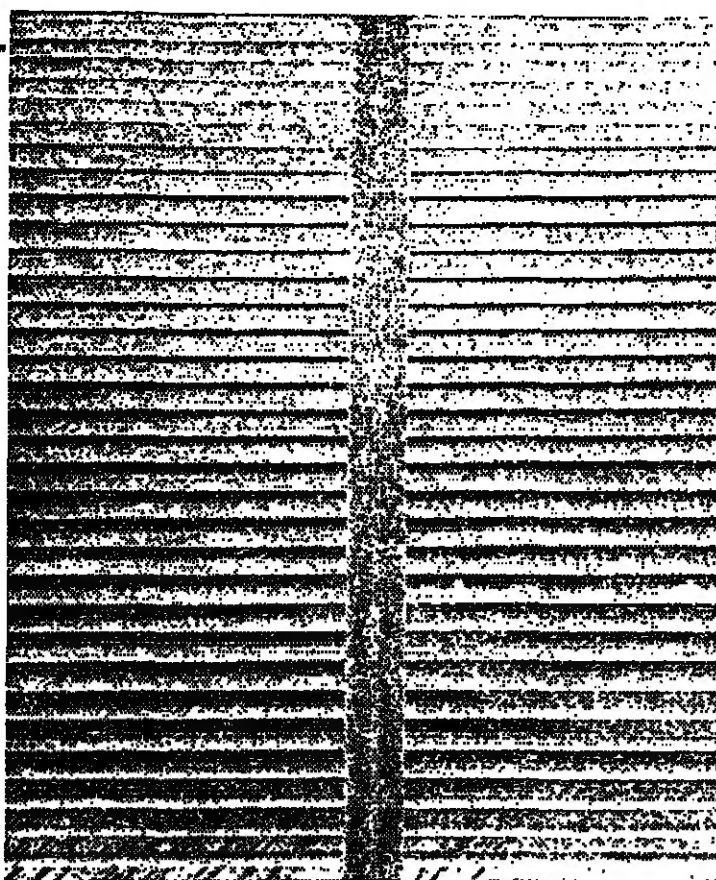
Summer Exhibition, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork St., London W. 1.
Some 650 items from the gallery's collection of paintings, drawings, sculpture and graphics are in the catalogue, with a continually changing selection on view. Currently notable are a blue and white wash and gouache drawing, "La Cite," by Viera da Silva; the complete set of 14 lithographs, "Fun City," by Richard Lindner, of which the most impressive is "Lollipop"; a Henry Moore pen and wash drawing, "Girl Resting" (1938); a gouache using the lines on a sheet of graph paper, "Blossom," by David Whitaker; and a marvelous evocation in shape and color of Spain, "Composition Papier Brun," by Antonio Tapies.

Norman Stevens, Hanover Gallery, 32 A St. George St., Hanover Square, London W. 1.
For those who missed the Norman Stevens exhibition here in June or who want a second look, the Hanover Gallery is having a summer show consisting, for the most part, of his work. It includes the important new series of large oil "Loured Shutters," in which the shuttered window is portrayed in various climates and lights. Stevens, a contemporary of Hockney, paints very low-key pictures in extremely cool colors. His subjects: walls of a shingled house, with window louvers closed and the shadow of tree trunks, and the Caledonian highway overpass, and those extraordinary detailed shutters which convey so much atmosphere, not only of the house but also of the terrain and the weather.

Stevens is a major talent of whom one may continue to expect great things. There is a bonus in this show of several graphics by Niki de Saint-Phalle and a brilliant work in plexiglass by Man Ray.

Summer Exhibition, Waddington Galleries II and III, 24 Cork St., London W. 1.

In my impoverished youth, I hitchhiked from Buffalo to New York to see the Rembrandts in the Metropolitan. I would hitchhike just as far or farther to see Morris Louis' "KUP," currently in the summer show at Waddington II. This painting, which is on a giant scale, has all the rough



"Loured Shutters—Rain" by Norman Stevens.

elegance of a Raku teacup and is very akin in feeling to the masterworks of the great Japanese potter.

Also in the upstairs gallery are two new John Hoylands, in which he is off in a fresh and seemingly fruitful direction; small, carefully-defined rectangular areas of thick monochrome impasto surrounded by similar, thickly impasted multicolored flecks on very large, delicately stained canvases. These have a great presence and nobility about them. The two Kenneth Noland, "Sea Rise" and "Midnight Legend" are of the usual parallel-stripe variety, which one finds intensely exciting or utterly boring—I am of the latter persuasion.

Below, in the graphics gallery, is an excellent variety of work for comparison, screen prints both by Graham Ovenden and Peter Blake on the Alice in Wonderland theme. Other works include the kitchen series of pots and kettles in screen print by William Scott; etchings by Ben Nicholson; screen prints by Patrick Raftery, following very closely his recent oils; lithographs by Klaus Bitter, from the "Horse and Rider" and the "Wild Animal" series; two lithographs by Richard Smith with the self-explanatory titles "Everglad" and "Everglum."

Summer Exhibition, Waddington Galleries I, 2 Cork St., London W. 1.

Here is an anthology of more classical names among the moderns—a charcoal drawing, "Jeune Femme Près de la Fenetre" by Matisse; a multicolored gouache, "Composition Murale," and a black and white gouache, "La Vache et la Chaise," by Léger; a large oil, "La Fenetre" by Patrick Caulfield; a large Hans Hofmann composition, done in 1953; two excellent small Feiningers, and two Picasso oils.

Erwin Piscator, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, to Sept. 5.

Piscator was one of the first to introduce the concept of multimedia into the theater, using the photographer Heartfield and the painter/sculptor Moholy-Nagy as designers; working with Gropius on a total theater project; cooperating with Brecht in his early works.

Organized by the Art Academy of East Germany, this exhibition covers more than forty years of Piscator's work, not only in Berlin in the '20s but in films in the Soviet Union in the '30s and in the Studio Theater in New York from 1939 until he returned after the war to Germany, where he died in 1966.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

The Contemporary Looks of Belgian Art

By Rona Dobson

Bruges

BRUGES, Belgium (UPI).—The second triennial exhibition of contemporary Belgian art, sponsored by the burgomaster of Bruges and the Council of Flanders, will be on view behind the city belfry in the old market halls to Sept. 15.

The contrast between the setting—ancient oak beams and rafters and the exhibits—brash and exuberant—is piquant, to say the least. There are some weird and wonderful things to see.

For instance, Joe Copert's "Child Prodigy" is an assembly of neon tubes and water in a glass, coffin-shaped box. Yves Rhaey's phallic metal objects are set starkly on white pedestals. Paul van Hoeydonck's chrome-plated astronaut, without heads, are shown in a cabin with peepholes for viewing. Such works might indeed have caused surprise in the 15th century when the belfry was built.

But Reinhold d'Haeze's magnificent, at midnight, posturing the growing use of all kinds of drugs—barbiturates, pain-killers and other "soft" narcotics—is viewed with alarm by the magazine, which says that "no significant survey in the field has been made so far."

Women are said to be the biggest users of the drugs, while men continue to drown their woes in alcohol.

Little Use of "Hard" Drugs
Thus far, the use of "hard" narcotics is minimal in the country, according to the article, but many people in this country want a back-door escape from their daily worries.

"A great deal has been said about addiction in the Western world," said the writer. "Why this evil, although to a much smaller degree, should have found its way to the socialist world, where it is not supposed to belong, has not yet been discovered."

Although the officially supervised press has said little or nothing about the problem, the authorities have cracked down on the illegal traffic in hashish going through Czechoslovakia from the Near East to Western Europe.

© Los Angeles Times

The drug's general use has declined with the advent of more modern treatment for asthma. But the magazine said, "its misuse by young people lacking in moral fiber and hooligans with a naive desire to be like hippies" has increased to alarming levels that the government has banned its sales without a prescription.

In Prisons, Asylum
The widespread use of the "powder and beer" thrill drug has resulted in numerous serious brawls, according to the magazine,

cyclists, as well as a mordant little cartoon of artist and bulley model. Somville tends to be tough with his portraits and spares no one. There's often a political bite to his work.

Octave Landuyt's somber but brilliant dark tones, Roger Nielsen's careful blueprints for important looking industrial machines that could never even turn a screw, in soft, diffused, delicate colors, are further evidence of Belgian creative spirit.

This triennial shows how artists here are breaking out of the conventional circle—surrealism and earthy Flemish landscapes—into headier realms.

'Turn of the Screw' Conducted by Britten

By Henry Pleasants

Music in England

ALDEBURGH, England, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A revival of Benjamin Britten's "The Turn of the Screw" in a new production by Colin Graham, is the principal feature of a post-festival season of Britten operas by the English Opera Group at the Maltings.

From a purely musical point of view, "The Turn of the Screw," dating from 1954, is one of Britten's most ingenious accomplishments, marred only by climaxes that tend to be more chaotic than climactic, and which set the singers tasks soluble only by a kind of vocalism closer to screaming than singing.

But as a stage adaptation of Henry James's tantalizing ghost story, it has its shortcomings. As is so often the case with Britten, his musical sophistication contrasts oddly with his innocence as a man of the theater, and what we get is less James than Britten.

James leaves the reader in some doubt as to whether the subject is ghosts or merely the schizoid imaginings of a governess charged with the care of two young children in an old house, and he heightens the suspense by never allowing his spooks to speak. Britten favors the spooks, as audible as they are visible, and sometimes heard when not seen.

Their participation is important to the score, and the ghostly Peter Quint's mellismatic utterances provide Peter Pears with vocal challenges that probably he alone among today's tenors can accept with relish. But it throws the story out of focus. James's principal concern was the rela-

tionship between the governess and the children. Britten seems to be pitting the governess against the ghosts, thereby slighting the psychological subtleties and ambiguities that make the original so absorbing.

Yolanda Sonnabend's all too mobile and all too modern sets somehow fail to evoke the atmosphere of an isolated 19th-century Essex country manor, so essential to a proper ghost story. Nor are makers helped by the unremitting beauty of librettist Myfanwy Piper's dialogue, very little of it derived from James, and all too distinctly enunciated,

especially by Catherine Wilson as an admirable performance as the governess.

On balance, however, it is the music that counts; and this, as conducted by Britten himself, with an excellent cast, and with impeccable playing from a small group of the English Chamber Orchestra, makes for an uncommonly rewarding evening.

Other operas in this season, continuing through Sept. 4, are "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Noye's Flood." "The Turn of the Screw" will be brought to London for the English Opera Group's season at the old Sadler's Wells theater in Islington, Sept. 17-23, along with "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and this year's Alderson Festival production of Purcell's "King Arthur."

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Dining Out in Oslo

Classics at the Airport

By Jan Sjöby

OSLO (UPI).—Everyone who knew anything about the restaurant business predicted that the Caravelle would sink immediately upon launching, back in 1964.

First of all, the restaurant, located at the Fornebu airport, wasn't exactly downtown. Secondly, the premises could never be licensed for anything stronger than weak beer. By Norwegian law, distilled beverages may be sold or served in urban communities only and Fornebu lies a few hundred yards outside Oslo city limits.

Seven years later, the Caravelle is not only afloat but sailing before a good wind. The distance from town—some ten or 12 minutes by taxi—proved to be no problem for hungry Norwegians. The licensing question was solved by a special law, passed after a heated debate in the Norwegian parliament.

"We figured from the beginning that we would have to rely heavily on the transit passenger trade," says Robert Forberg, director of the Caravelle. "But, believe it or not, some 80 percent of our business comes out of Oslo and the surrounding communities."

In the early '70s, the Caravelle has joined the classical places of Norwegian dining: Temples such as the Theatercaféen, Bloom's and the Bristol. The Oslo Guide, published by the International Press Club, calls it "the best restaurant in the Oslo area."

The menu is printed in French, Norwegian and English, in that order. The food is Norwegian and international, in that order. One reason for the success of the Caravelle may well be that management walks a tightrope between sturdy Norse specialties and cosmopolitan favorites.

On the Norwegian side are hors d'oeuvres like Norwegian smoked salmon, marinated trout on toast, North Sea shrimps and (of course) the obligatory tray of herring in various marinades, to be washed down, perhaps, with a dram of Linie Aquavit which has acquired its mellow flavor by rolling across the equator in the hold of a Norwegian Australian.

Following the hors d'oeuvres will be such main courses as stuffed fillets of sole in white wine with tarragon; Norman duck with apples and Calvados sauce; or veal kidney with smoked bacon.

Or Scampis flambe Javanese seasoned with Javanese spices. Or roasted lamb saddle with parsley and garlic.

"All right," says Mr. Forberg, "we got off the Norwegian line somehow. But what do you expect from a man working at an international airport?"

International Weeks
A real selling item at the Caravelle are the international weeks. The restaurant works in close cooperation with Scandinavian Airlines and Mr. Forberg has unique possibilities to cart in foodstuffs, chefs and hostesses from practically all ends of the world.

"We have to renew ourselves," explains Mr. Forberg. "Norwegians are an adventurous breed of people and they like to try every-

thing at least once. We bring in a foreign restaurant, three or four or five times a year, and give the chefs and hostesses the run of the place. The results, so far, have been terrific."

There has been a French food festival, with a fair sampling of the menu at the Taillevent in Paris; a guest performance of cooks and carvers from Simpson's-in-the-Strand in London; an American week featuring Jack & Charlie's "21" specialties, with raw materials flown in from New York.

There has been a Thai week and an Iranian week. Another Iranian food festival is scheduled to celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of the Iranian state this fall.

A Function
"We fill a function," comments Mr. Forberg. "A ticket to, say, Japan costs a lot of money. We bring in Japanese chefs and hostesses and serve the real sushi-yaki or tempura at a price that any Norwegian can afford, or for that matter any transient passenger waiting for his connecting flight to Tromsø or Bodø or Bergen."

Mr. Forberg, being a true-blue Norwegian, does not want to short-change his native land. Every now and then he arranges a Neptune week at the Caravelle, featuring everything that can be found in the way of North Sea seafood. His fellow countrymen, feeding on fish six days out of the week (the seventh day being reserved for a sturdy chunk of meat), may be less than enthusiastic. But non-Norwegians love the Neptune weeks.

"Don't forget our Yule table," says Mr. Forberg. "We start serving in early December, in the tradition of the ancient Viking midwinter festival."

Anyone who has ever tried Mr. Forberg's Yule table is not likely to forget it, ever.

The Caravelle, Fornebu Airport, Oslo. Average price for a meal: \$8-10.

gold clip
small model: \$110
large model: \$170

OJ. PERRIN
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8, RUE ROYALE - OPE 24.34

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Japan Stops Floating

The yen is floating, like so many other currencies since Mr. Nixon slipped their anchor—the dollar. But it would seem that the Japanese economy will no longer float on that swelling tide of productivity that brought a war-shattered country to the first rank among industrial powers. Rather, there will be direction to cope with the problems that concentration on economic growth has left in its wake.

The immediate cause of this new sense of purpose was the Nixon policy, which has shaken Japan's hold on its strongest market, the United States. But Japan recognizes—as the United States began to do some years ago—that an expanding Gross National Product is not in itself an assurance of the good life; that a galloping private sector might outrun a laggard public sector and allow room in the gap for many social ills.

There was more excuse for Japan's failure to correlate production with the other values of a sound society than there was for the U.S. errors in the same field. For one thing, a group of islands with a teeming population and almost no natural resources faces a different problem than a nation, continental in scope, with enormous internal riches. For another, the United States ended World War II victorious, and with a huge industrial plant intact. Japan was devastated and defeated, shorn of old markets and old

sources of raw materials. A miracle was necessary for survival, and Japan performed it.

But the price was high in terms of social dislocations, of pollution, of dependence upon the chances of the market. "Now," as Finance Minister Miura told the Japanese people, "is the chance for us to build up our social capital." The Japanese government, he said, intends to take up the slack created by the dollar-yen crisis by a "really large budget"; the public sector will act to relieve the trouble of the private sector, and in so doing give Japan many of the services that have been lacking during the period when so much attention has been focused upon industrial expansion.

The change will, he warns, bring suffering to many. But this, it is apparent, would have happened sooner or later, regardless of what specific measures the Nixon administration took to defend the dollar. What is instructive in the reaction of the Japanese government to the American moves is that it is not merely defensive—as so much of Japanese economic policy has been hitherto—but is far-sighted and constructive. There is a new order of things emerging in Asia and the Pacific, and Japan seems to be seizing on the threat posed by the unhinged dollar and the export surplus as an opportunity to adapt Japan to that order.

The Art of Diplomacy, Foreign and Domestic

In the international arena the administration's sudden suspension of gold payments had shock value. It told the world that the United States could not continue to participate in international trade under the present monetary rules, that we were demanding a realignment of exchange rates and a reform of the international monetary system. In the domestic arena, the wage-price freeze had similar shock value. It announced in a loud, clear voice that the government was dead serious about slowing down inflation. Both moves were attention-getters, designed to focus all eyes on the problems to be solved and dramatize the U.S. government's determination to solve them. But neither should be confused with a solution. A suspension of gold payments, after all, does not create a viable monetary system; nor is a freeze a feasible way to mitigate inflation for more than a very few months. These dramatic moves only buy time for the much more difficult task of negotiating a new set of rules for the conduct of international and domestic economic affairs—and those negotiations are worth thinking about now.

It was probably necessary for the administration to forgo all consultation outside the government prior to the announcement of its plans. It could not afford a leak which would have set off speculation against the dollar in international money markets or a round of wage and price increases in anticipation of the freeze. (We suspect, however, that a few presidential phone calls to key labor leaders the weekend of the big decisions would have been all but risk-free and would have muted the initial shrill antagonism of labor's response to the freeze.)

But Phase Two—the working out of solutions—is an entirely different matter. Its success will depend, not on governmental skill at producing shock or maintaining secrecy, but rather on skill at negotiating arrangements that participants with widely divergent interests will be willing, not only to live with, but to support and make work. A viable international monetary system must have the active support of all the principal trading countries, and a workable wage-price control system must have the full cooperation of the principal labor unions, as well as that of business and consumers. Neither foreign nor domestic participants will support policies rammed down their throats by an arrogant show of force. They will only support solutions they regard as fair and which they feel they had a hand in shaping.

Perhaps the most favorable aspect of the international situation is that the countries and organizations involved really want a rapid return to reasonably fixed exchange rates and the creation of an international monetary mechanism better able to deal with periodic imbalances. But one hardly has to be a professional historian to realize that a mutual interest in finding a way out of a problem has never been a sufficient condition for preventing international conflict. One nation's dramatic demarche all too often injures another's national pride and leads to senseless over-reaction and self-defeating retaliation.

In addition to letting the dollar float, the administration has made strong protectionist moves in imposing the 10 percent surcharge and excluding foreign equipment from the investment credit. The administration claims it is not really protectionist. It only wants to use these measures as bargaining chips to win more favorable exchange rates and other concessions from our trading partners. But other nations may not believe us or they may retaliate with surcharges and import quotas to get some bargaining chips of their own. It will take enormous skill and sensitivity for the administration to win its desired concessions (or even part of them) without sliding down the slippery hill into a full-scale trade war and a breakdown of the GATT—and it should be remembered that not all the protectionists in the world are foreigners. Only disaster can result if the United States makes other countries feel they are being steamrollered into humiliating concessions or fails to realize that foreign governments are often under extreme political pressure from their own constituents not to seem weakened in the face of U.S. power.

On the domestic side there are also strong common interests—everyone wants to stop inflation—but common interests can easily be forgotten if sensitivities are aroused. Whatever program follows the freeze, whether it be voluntary or mandatory controls on wages and prices, has no chance of succeeding without labor-union support. And labor-union leaders, like foreign governments, have internal political problems of their own. They cannot afford to appear to be patsies for a business-dominated government or to embrace a system they had no visible part in designing. Consultations with union leaders should be undertaken seriously and soon.

Moreover, whatever wage and price controls the administration finally proposes must pass a Democratic Congress in an election year, and must pass quickly—extended debate would be a calamity. To bring this off, the administration, therefore, will have to be actively negotiating with congressional leadership long before the 90 days are past. We would feel more sanguine about the prospects for all this coming about if the Nixon administration had not shown itself so notoriously inept at communicating with the people whose cooperation it needs to implement its policies. Welfare reform might now be law if the administration had been able to cooperate with a coalition of liberals in Congress in redrafting the family-assistance plan. Substantial assistance for state and local governments might already have been enacted if the administration had been willing to work constructively with Wilbur Mills. Our relationships with Japan might not have deteriorated so drastically if the United States had taken its major Asian ally into its confidence before running to Peking.

The proof of whether the Nixon administration has learned how to act as well as to shock will come in the next few weeks. Its talents for constructive diplomacy are about to be severely tested both at home and abroad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

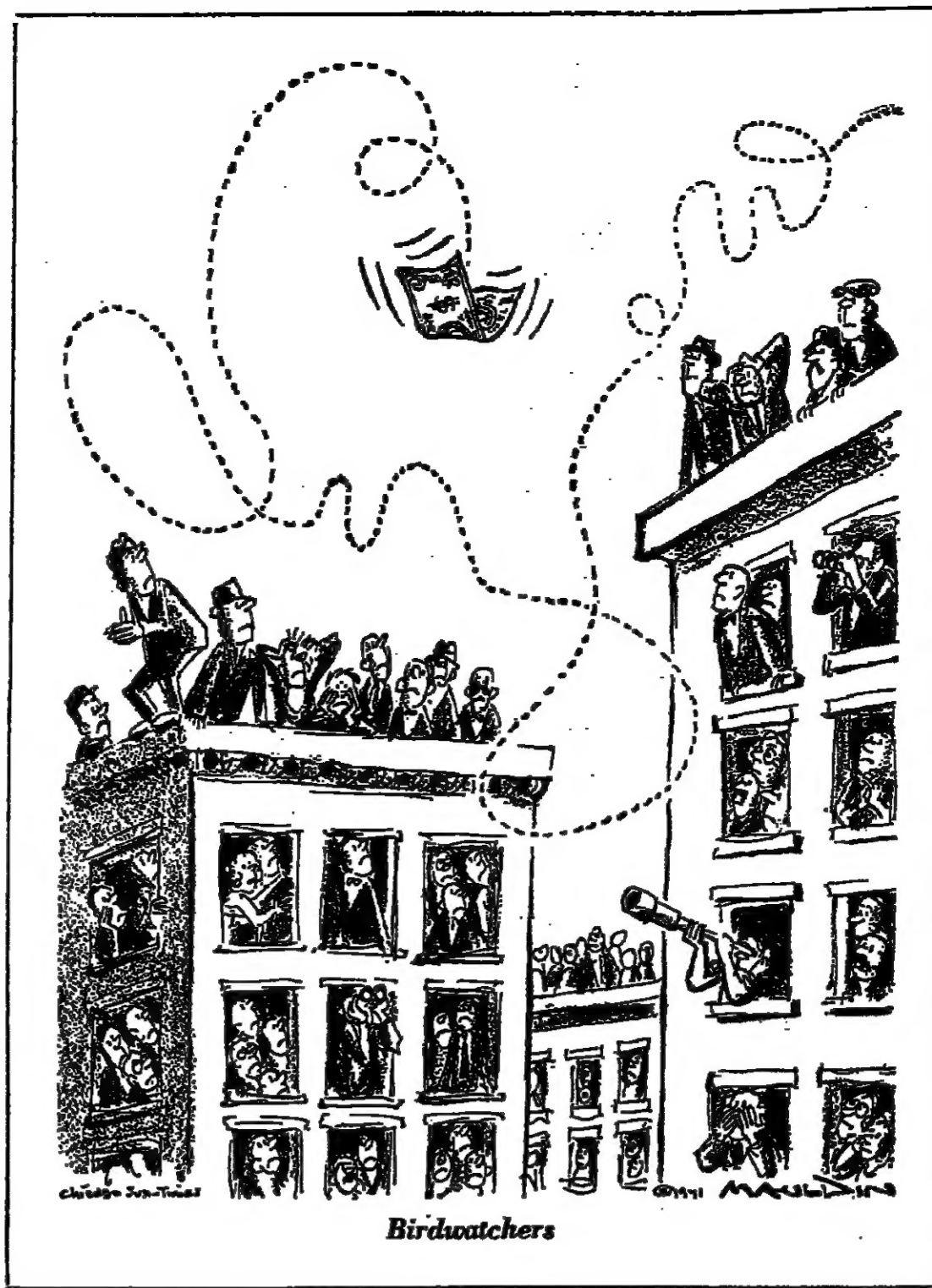
August 31, 1896

CONSTANTINOPLE—The city is still in a very disturbed state, and outrages upon Armenians are an hourly occurrence. By order of the authorities every effort is being made to remove the traces of the recent massacres. Corpses of the victims are continually passing through the streets. Many bodies have been taken out to sea. The worst feature of the situation is the sympathy openly demonstrated by soldiers and police for the bloodthirsty mob. It is thus gravely feared that the murderers will extend their area of work.

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1921

NEW YORK—The New York Giants continued their sensational sport yesterday, eging the Chicago Cubs 8-7 in a see-saw slugfest which kept the fans on the edge of their seats. In the third inning the Cubs knocked Tony out of the box, and Slim Sallee was called to the rescue. The slim lefty pitched well until the ninth, when the Cubs started to rally. He managed to pull himself together and got the final out. Meanwhile, the Giants had hammered three Cub pitchers hard enough to win the game and pull within a game and a half of the league-leading Pirates.



Birdwatchers

A Generation of Peace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Sophisticates tend to smirk when the President talks of a "generation of peace." And very often Mr. Nixon does use the term polemically to justify such dubious ventures as the Laotian invasion of last March.

But in fact, it is not mid-summer madness to think that after the Vietnam war the perspective is for a long period of tranquil relations among the great powers. At the Berlin agreement initiated by the Big Four last week indicates, the play of events is more favorable toward enduring peace than at any time since World War II.

To begin with, territorial frictions among the great powers are at a minimum. The United States has no claims on the Soviet Union and vice versa. Similarly, Communist China has no claims against the United States and vice versa.

In Europe, that traditional cockpit of big wars, the boundaries have finally been drawn fair and square. The only serious territorial question involving countries with nuclear weapons turns on the Chinese-Russian border.

Forces Balanced

The danger of that dispute erupting into open war is powerfully controlled by the balance of forces. No likely acquisitions can justify for any rational leader the risk of nuclear devastation.

The strategic arms limitation talks now moving forward in Helsinki are an indication of

Soviet and American realization that each country can do unacceptable damage to the other. While Communist China has not been willing to enter into arms control arrangements, Peking has been exceedingly cautious on all border questions for the obvious reason that China is so vulnerable to nuclear weapons.

The nuclear standoff tends to limit outbreaks of war to the developing countries. Continued skirmishing among the Arab states and between them and Israel is to be expected—though the Israeli military superiority puts some kind of lid on the latter danger. Equally, there is a likelihood of conflict between India and Pakistan.

But for a long time to come—and this is probably the most important new factor—the great powers are likely to keep their distances from such local conflicts. For the disposition of the strong to push the weak around has recently been severely blunted by the play of internal politics.

Vietnam's Lesson

In the United States, the Vietnam experience has written an end to Cold War politics. There is now no political advantage in using American power to defend freedom abroad against the supposed threat of Communism.

Even Mr. Nixon, who in the past has been the most egotistical player of Cold War politics, now calmly rubs away the most celebrated lines drawn against the Communist regimes. He undertakes to deal with

Communist China, and he goes along with the Berlin agreement, which in effect accepts Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe.

In the Soviet Union, the leadership is less and less paranoid. The striking thing about the Russian dissidents is how much freedom they enjoy and how little influence they exert. The Communist leaders obviously no longer need tension with the outside world to justify their rule.

Thus they continue to negotiate space with the United States and Western Europe on Berlin and various security issues. They play a soothing role in such sore spots as the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. And they are even, in helping to unseat Walter Ulbricht as leader of East Germany, prepared to do in some of their own most spectacular hardmen.

As for Communist China, despite the recent entry of some American reporters, we know next to nothing about the internal dynamics of policy-making. Still, it is evident that the heavy exultation which marked the Cultural Revolution has passed. The hallmark of Chinese policy is caution, not only on the Russian frontier, but also in dealings with Japan, Taiwan and even the offshore islands.

None of this is a guarantee of perpetual peace. Leadership conflicts or an overplaying of advantages could easily yield new wars. But the basic fact is that the day of the land is favorable. The conditions are there for a generation of peace.

Storm on the Horizon

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration is glumly facing the risks of a new outcry over U.S. policy in Indochina that would confound the President's hope of sliding past another divisive national debate this fall.

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu has had the deadline impressed upon him by American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. Congress went on August vacation with its deep disquiet about the war partially anesthetized by the prospect that South Vietnam would produce a flourish of "democracy" in its Oct. 3 presidential election. Now Congress returns to work at noon on Sept. 8 with the likelihood of finding that symbol of progress more shattered than ever.

Whatever may be contrived to recreate the appearance of the "free" and "contested" presidential election to which the United States is committed will now bear the double burden of manipulation charges—unless President Thieu actually loses.

Thieu, observers point out, is unlikely to be foolish enough to run that risk. He displayed his survival skill in the complex maneuvering against Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and Gen. Duong Van Minh. It ended with both of them out of the race.

The Nixon administration has been left with an intensified

quandary: how now to produce even a symbolic election contest without jeopardizing the firm Thieu rule in South Vietnam; to which the program of American troop withdrawals is tied, when public attention in Saigon and in Washington is focused on charges of "rigging."

Mansfield's View

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has labeled the exercise "democracy" in reverse. The only gains so far have been the Communists, who have predictably ridiculed the Saigon exercise as a "farce" and have hastened to exploit it militarily and politically.

What troubles Nixon administration planners more, however, is the fact that any miscarriage of plans or expectations in any one theater of the Indochina war opens the door to critics on every aspect of the war.

Waiting in the wings on Capitol Hill is an array of amendment troubles. One is the unresolved fight over the draft extension bill, led by Sen. Mansfield in order to place a nine-month limit on a total U.S. withdrawal from the war.

In addition, Sen. Stuart Symington is ready with two amendments which he seeks to attach to a pending \$11 billion defense authorization bill.

One would pin the administration down to a fixed ceiling figure

on its multiple spending for the war in Laos, in which, Symington protests, Congress has been operating "in the blind." Another would close existing legal loopholes and "once and for all put an end to our paying for Thai mercenaries in Laos." Even the most hard-shell bureaucrat would admit, if he were candid, that the administration has circumvented legislation intended to bar the use of Thai forces in Laos, by contriving a definition of "volunteers of Thai nationality" who are serving "in irregular forces in Laos... under the command of the Royal Lao government."

Before Congress went on vacation, the competitiveness of the administration's critics on Indochina was diminished by President Nixon's dramatic July 15 announcement of his plan to visit Peking before May, 1972. The prospect of that visit, which raised its own vague anticipation of exorcism from Asian entanglement, plus the Oct. 3 presidential election date in Saigon, gave the administration two kinds of buffers to fend off multiple demands for greater precision and frankness about its intentions in Indochina.

The Peking visit buffer remains in place. But, by itself, it is too distant and too nebulous, officials privately concede, to suppress the new domestic outbursts over Indochina that are now in sight.

Letters

Eminence Grise

On reading Edward R. F. Schenck's full-page "Insight" piece on Mohammed Hassan Helikal (IHT, Aug. 28), I wondered why the former State Department press officer did not refer to Mr. Helikal's famous Al-Ahram editorial of May 26, 1967, which has already become a historical text: "The Israel-Arab Reader" (U.S.A. 1969, Penguin Books U.K. 1970).

He describes Mr. Helikal as "vain, emotional, amusing, quick-witted, cunning, vulnerable to flattery and a perceptive judge of men," and then fills in his life-portrait more kindly in the subsequent 4,000 words. Would it not have been useful to have referred to his extraordinary article ("An armed clash with Israel is inevitable—why?" published only nine days before the Six-Day War broke out? He concluded it thus:

"Egypt has exercised its power [closing of the Gulf of Aqaba] and achieved the objectives of this stage without resorting to arms so far. But Israel has no alternative but to use arms if it wants to exercise power. This means that the logic of the fearful confrontation now taking place between Egypt, which is fortified by the might of the masses of the Arab nation, and Israel, which is fortified by the illusion of American might, dictates that Egypt, after all it has now succeeded in achieving, must wait, even though it has to wait for a blow. This is necessitated also by the sound conduct of the battle, particularly from the international point of view. Let Israel begin. Let our second blow then be ready. Let it be a knockout."

How Mr. Helikal could have survived such a disastrous prophecy, especially after Nasser's death, is a mystery. The weakness of Egypt is that a man of his undoubted intelligence, with sympathetic understanding of Nasser and Sadat, continues to take his wishes and his own words for reality.

D. G. LITTMAN,
Gland, Switzerland.

Greek 'Philotimo'

The unique definition of Greek "Philotimo" and its attached meaning by your C. L. Suberger in his Aug. 16 column states: "The Greeks have an unfortunate habit of blaming others for their mistakes, perhaps because they refuse to tarnish their excessive pride, known as philotimo."

Philotimo is not excessive pride although it contains some of its elements as it does of ambition, self-sacrifice, honor, compassion, courage and more. But it is not any of these, persisting as something felt or understood but not defined. It has precipitated into a national characteristic of rich meaning and extra sensitivity, nurtured in history and tradition, but also colored with epic sagas as well as national frustrations and even tragedies. It's neither selfish nor vindictive but more of a blessing. It's something more and something less than honor as George Papandreou explained many years ago.

Philotimo is that something which catapults Greeks to greatness, whether active or passive, when it works. It was there when the Greeks fought like heroes in the mountains of Albania. And it was working when the Athenians stood in compassionate silence when the vanquished Italians were paraded by the Germans for humiliation and ridicule.

Therefore, if the Greeks blame others for their mistakes it may be due to bitter experience or ego or other considerations but never because of Philotimo, either directly or indirectly.

PETER S. MELLAS,
Athens.

Events in Manila

The news stories and lack of editorial comment on the recent deplorable events in the Philippines have allowed President Ferdinand Marcos's explanations of the situation to go unchallenged.

During 1969 I was a part-time, and my wife a full-time, resident of the Philippines. One does not have to be an astute political observer to pick up the drift of events there. Up to the present, Manila has amazingly maintained a free press but, with Marcos already talking about martial law, this state of affairs will probably not long endure.

One of the victims of the grenade attack in Manila, Senator Sergio Osmena, was the opposition party candidate for president in the 1969 elections (the bloodiest ever in a country known for its wild West atmosphere). Osmena then stated publicly that he did not expect to live for six

months after the elections has come only slightly better.

The news media should be taken in by Marcos's statements blaming the bombings and on some Communist group out considering the possibility that this is all part of a carefully planned campaign by the news media to bring an end to democracy in the Philippines. Now that the position leadership has eliminated the stage is set for a constitutional convention to amend the section limiting a president to two terms, thereby ensuring Marcos a life term dictatorship.

The danger is that Marcos claims of a Communist threat become a self-fulfilling prophecy. If he is allowed to close all opportunities for meaningful democratic opposition. Should the United States choose to do nothing at this time to influence the course of events it should be the understanding that five to ten years hence we will not have Marcos's call for men and arms to prevent a Communist takeover.

THOMAS MAHER,
Munich.

Prison Tragedy

The editorial "Tragedy at San Quentin" (IHT, Aug. 27) begs the question: Who is really responsible for the killings at San Quentin, Soledad, and the Marin County Courthouse? Are not the real destroyers of the law the ones primarily responsible—the ones who use the law as an instrument of repression and who defend a vicious and inhuman prison system in the name of the law?

It is ironic—and, one wishes to add, hopeful—that the editorial view of George Jackson's death at San Quentin and its importance to black America, indeed to all America, comes from a conservative Southerner. The writer's deeply moving column "Death of a Brother" (IHT, Aug. 25) speaks for the oppressed with sympathetic understanding and a rare humanity. His message is that we must see through the too-easy assumptions of self-righteousness, the cant and finally the racism—see through them to the ugly realities of repression. If we don't, we have the destruction will truly "take us all."

JEREMIAH J. HALLISTON,
Frederstadt, W. Germany.

Concerning Tom Wicker's column on George Jackson, a few questions: Why should I distrust "white authority?"

Because they throw George Jackson in jail when he is charged with armed robbery? Because they attempted to try George Jackson for the murder of an innocent? Because they are trying to escape from prison? Because they feel compassion for people who live in poverty, but I don't believe in punishing criminals to the question of a "white authority" which makes them to make it look like an escape. Please, Mr. Wicker.

RUSSELL ROBERTS,
Tel Aviv.

Angela Davis was quoted in your Aug. 25 issue lamenting the "loss of Soledad Brother" George Jackson. "I am indeed indignant," she said. "I feel certain that Davis would agree had she one gone to work on her own dull razor blade fused into a toothbrush, rather than the three unfortunate guards who lost their lives in this manner during the abortive breakout attempt at San Quentin."

T. W. SCOTT,
Basel, Switzerland.

Baker on Vietnam

Russell Baker's brilliant article "Let's Bake Election" (IHT, Aug. 27), concerning the South Vietnamese non-elections, delineated the utter pathos of the American position in Southeast Asia today. After publicly basing the American presence on the need to provide free elections and self-determination for the South Vietnamese people, it is an agonizing reality that faces the families of the 45,500 dead and their fellow Americans. We can only despair.

D. BRUCE MCMAHAN,
Torredembarra, Spain.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

**Dollar Weak
In Paris, Firm
In Frankfurt**

It Also Posts Gains in Zurich and Brussels

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—In cautious trading on European money markets today, the dollar weakened here and in Milan but firmed in Frankfurt, Brussels, Amsterdam and Zurich. Markets in London were shut for the bank holiday.

The Bank of France reportedly bought about \$100 million to keep the "commercial" franc rate within the limits of the official parity of 5.5 to the dollar. Today's purchases were needed to keep the dollar from falling below the minimum-allowed 5.5125 francs.

The weakness was attributed to a rush by foreign businessmen to prepay their bills with francs that they may buy on the official market. The fear apparently is that the two-tier market separating commercial and financial francs will disappear and that the rate for all transactions will either be left to float or officially revealed, despite government statements to the contrary.

In the free market, the dollar fell to a 3.8 percent discount, closing at 3.84 francs, compared with Friday's 5.39.

In Frankfurt, the dollar slipped to 3.325 deutsche marks before closing at 3.4016—an effective revaluation of 7.5 percent. On Friday, the dollar closed at 3.397 DM.

In Brussels, the commercial dollar was 3.6 percent below the last official parity at 48.245 francs, up from the day's low of 48.15 and within the range quoted Friday night.

Improvement Over Friday

The dollar improved against the Dutch guilder, closing at 3.4435—an effective revaluation of 4.9 percent. This was slightly better than on Friday, when the dollar closed at 3.4412 guilders.

In Zurich, the dollar was 2.3 percent below the official rate at 3.99 francs, but this was an improvement from Friday, when it closed at 3.97 francs.

The dollar was slightly lower in Milan, closing at 61.85 lire compared with 61.8 Friday. Meanwhile, a high-powered West German mission opened talks on the monetary crisis with French officials in an attempt to break the impasse in establishing a common EEC position. Johann-Baptist Schoellhorn and Sigmund von Braun, secretaries of state at the Finance and Foreign Ministries, reportedly hope to coax the French into dismantling the two-tier system and joining the rest of Europe in a float against the dollar.

Float May Be a Boon to Japanese

By William D. Hartley

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The floating of Japan's yen may produce immediate benefits for U.S. companies competing against Japanese goods, but economic experts here see the long-term results making Japan a stronger competitor for U.S. business.

The dollar held steady today in quiet trading, closing at 341.60 yen in interbank transactions—a 5.1 percent decline from its old value of 360 yen. A dealer at the Bank of Tokyo said it appeared that the Bank of Japan intended to keep the dollar rate around 341-342 yen for the time being.

Economic experts predict that as the yen floats upward in value against the dollar, U.S. exporters and businessmen will experience difficulties, which will eliminate marginal producers, modernize the industrial structure and force Japan to alter its economic direction.

A Shift of Emphasis

Thus, economists expect considerably less emphasis on textiles, inexpensive plastic products and other highly fragmented industries. But they also expect more Japanese investments in petrochemicals, computer equipment, industrial automation, complete plant construction and other fields.

The floating of the yen, which could lead to an upward revaluation, will cut Japanese exports by raising their price in overseas markets, though it is not known how much the yen will ultimately rise.

By cutting exports, the upward float will undoubtedly slow the economy, already in a slowdown. But the shock effect of the float is likely to accelerate a crucial trend: Over the last few years, there has been a gradual elimination of marginal producers and a move away from small, fragmented light industries. This restructuring has been slow, often because the companies plead to the government for aid, and their political influence is substantial.

If the restructuring can be expedited, Japan can put its freed labor and capital resources into more sophisticated fields, observers say.

Striving to Export

Boosting the yen's value may also help Japan by keeping the country out of industries it should not enter, some economists think. Almost every manufacturing industry in Japan currently strives to export and this compulsion diffuses effort, some analysts say.

With the currency float and possible revaluation, businessmen talk increasingly of forsaking efforts in certain industries where U.S. business is already strong, such as computers (but not peripheral equipment) and jet aircraft. For instance, the govern-

**Yen Rate Hovers
5% Over Parity**

ment wants to develop a jetliner, but Fumihiko Kono, chairman of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, argues that the plan "should be discouraged and stopped." He adds: "We should import large passenger aircraft from the United States instead of developing our own."

In addition to these changes in direction, Japan also may raise its investment in other countries as an increase in the yen's value means it would require fewer yen for a Japanese company to buy a textile plant in Bangkok.

Most Investments in Asia

Japanese investment overseas, mainly in other Asian countries, has accelerated rapidly in the last two years. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1970, companies in Japan invested the equivalent of \$667 million overseas. Indications are that this figure rose sharply last year.

"Japanese companies will react to U.S. protectionism just like U.S. companies did to the Treaty of Rome [which created the EEC]," says one businessman. "This means more direct investment in a big market going protectionist."

He says Japanese companies may increasingly ship parts to America and assemble them there and buy U.S. companies, both

manufacturers and producers of raw materials.

The floating of the yen will force the government into significant deficit spending to revive demand, economists also say. This could result in much-needed spending on roads and railroads, they said. Such a development would eventually speed distribution, cut costs and make Japan stronger as a competitor.

Shipbuilding to Suffer

Despite this optimistic long-term outlook, many Japanese are worried about the immediate future. Shipbuilding will particularly suffer. The industry has \$5.7 billion receivable in dollars for ships already delivered overseas. Only recently have contracts been drawn in yen instead of dollars and a rise of 10 percent in the yen's value could cost the industry about half a billion dollars in lost earnings.

Japanese steelmakers will at least break even from the rise in the yen's value and might even benefit, says Yoshihiro Inayama, president of Nippon Steel. Imported iron ore and coking coal account for more than 60 percent of the cost of making steel. As Japanese mills have locked supplies into long-term dollar-denominated contracts, the price of ore and coal in terms of yen will decline.

Steelmakers also have substantial foreign debts that will require fewer yen to repay. All this could be offset by a decline in exports, however.

**IOS Loss Cut
In 2d Quarter
To \$300,000**Break-Even Level
Forecast Next Month

GENEVA, Aug. 30 (AP)—IOS Ltd. reported today a \$4.3 million loss for the six months ended in June, compared with a \$25.8 million loss a year earlier. Robert E. Slater, president, said he anticipates that the mutual fund organization will be operating at a break-even level by September.

For the first quarter, IOS reported a loss of \$4 million, indicating a second-quarter loss of \$300,000.

Mr. Slater said the improvement was due to extensive cost reduction and reorganization programs instituted by new management, which came to IOS in October 1970.

He said various IOS subsidiaries had become operating companies so they could function independently of the parent company. All major subsidiaries are currently operating at a profit, he said.

Adverse publicity about previous management and various lawsuits brought by dissident shareholders have impeded revitalization of IOS, Mr. Slater said. "However, company operations have now stabilized and can move forward on a sound basis."

**McCracken Says U.S.
Will Follow Up Freeze**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A revival of wage-price guidelines is likely to be part of the second phase of President Nixon's anti-inflation effort, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said today.

For the period following the 90-day freeze, numerical guidelines would "have a great deal to commend them," Mr. McCracken told a congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing.

Commenting on the President's Aug. 18 measures, Mr. McCracken and other government officials cautioned against adding too much fiscal stimulus to the economy; gave further indication that an "excess profits tax" is under consideration, and warned that freeze violators may face \$5,000 fines on each single item sold.

Might Waive Surtax

Asked if he is "generally satisfied with the dollar's performance" in exchange markets, Mr. McCracken answered, "yes." He doesn't expect the exchange rate changes to be "severe" enough, however, to eliminate the need for the administration's proposal for deferring income tax on export profits.

Mr. McCracken said it is "possible" that the government might waive the 10 percent import surcharge on goods of individual countries that cooperate on monetary and trade matters, while retaining it against others. But this would be a "highly discriminatory" tactic, he said, and one that would be "strongly resisted by the rest of the world."

He has "hope," he said, that the International Monetary Fund can continue to operate in the future despite the current violation of its fixed exchange rate rules. This would require both realignment of existing exchange rates and "a little more flexibility" in its rules.

Noting proposals for legalizing transitional floats, a wider band of fluctuation around agreed parities and means for more timely parity changes, he said, "all of these have a certain logic."

After several years of speaking against guidelines, Mr. McCracken told the panel that "I think some kind of quantitative guidance is productive." It would be "very difficult" to rely only on "general statements" to influence specific wage and price decisions.

**July Retail Prices
Rise .5% in France**

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—French retail prices increased 0.5 percent in July, up from a 0.4 percent rise in June and a 0.6 percent increase a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The retail price index for July stood at 105.5, up from 105.1 in June and 99.8 in June last year. It is based on 1970 equaling 100. July's rise brought the increase from the beginning of the year to 3.6 percent.

**N.Y. Retreats
On Rumors of
New Controls**Volume Evaporates,
Dow Index Off 6.72

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Depressed by profit-taking and by reports that President Nixon may order a profit squeeze, prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell in slow trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 6.72 at 801.43. While brokers ascribed the softness primarily to profit-taking, they pointed out that some selling had been prompted by reports that the administration may impose controls on profits and dividends in the second phase of its volume program.

Volume fell to 11.4 million shares from 12.49 million Friday.

Gold Issues Decline

Gold issues continued their decline. Dome Mines was down 2 5/8 at 63 1/8, Campbell Red Lake eased 1/8 at 35 7/8 and International Mining lost 1/8 at 9 7/8. Homestake, however, rose 3/4 to 24 5/8.

Sears, Roebuck fell 3/8 to 93 7/8 after trading as low as 93 3/4. Industry specialists question the high price-earnings multiples of the retail group, contending that some of the securities are already discounting 1971 and 1972 earnings prospects. J.C. Penney lost 1 7/8 at 68 3/4 and Kresge was down 1 at 92 1/2.

While the bankrupt Penn Central jumped 3/8 to 6 3/8 after a large block was traded, some other railroads that have been strong lately fell. Southern Railway lost 1 to 88 3/4. Southern Pacific was down 1 1/4 to 44 3/8 and Union Pacific eased 1/4 to 63 1/4.

Airlines Shaved

The resturant airline group also had some of its gains shaved. KLM dropped 1 3/8 to 36 1/2. TWA was down 5/8 to 11 1/2. Pan Am dipped 5/8 to 11 1/2. Delta eased 1/8 to 45 1/2 and Braniff was off 1/2 to 12.

Autos, another recently popular group, also weakened. General Motors dropped 1 3/8 to 82 1/2. Ford lost 5/8 to 69 1/8. Chrysler 1/8 to 30 5/8 and American Motors 1/8 to 7 7/8.

Steel issues declined despite the report that steel output had risen in the last week. U.S. Steel fell 1 1/4 to 32 3/4.

IBM, which has weakened in recent sessions, fell 5 3/8 to 210 1/8 and Burroughs declined 3 3/4 to 135 3/4.

Among the glamourous, Bausch & Lomb fell 1/2 to 149 1/2. Polaroid declined 2 1/4 to 105 3/4. Memorex 1/8 to 37 1/2 and Disney 7/8 to 114 7/8. Bug-Bug Consolidated, which reported its first-half profit rose, gained 3/8 to 7.

Avon Products, the most active Big Board issue, fell 4 to 92.

The American Stock Exchange index fell .08 to 25.19. Leaseco warrants, the most active issue, fell 1/2 to 8 1/4. TWA warrants fell 1 1/2 to 19 1/8 and Syntex was off 1/2 to 66 3/4.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**AT&T Rate Rise Backed**

A staff examiner for the Federal Communications Commission has ruled that American Telephone and Telegraph should be allowed an 8 1/4 percent rate of return on interstate service under current financial conditions. He also proposed a general range of 7.9 to 8.8 percent as reasonable interstate earnings that AT&T could expect to justify in the future. In the unlikely event that the seven-member FCC does not review the examiner's findings, the proposed rate of return would become effective on Oct. 16. But in any event, under the wage-price freeze, the telephone company cannot raise its rates any sooner than Nov. 12. The proposed earnings rate represents a substantial increase—attributed to inflation and high interest rates—over the 7-to-7 1/3 percent range resulting from the commission's general rate investigation in 1966. At the same time, the examiner's proposal is only a small gain over the estimated 3.15 percent return that the company is currently earning. It is short of the 9.5 percent rate of return that AT&T said was necessary to make its stock and bond offerings attractive.

GM Expects a Big Year

General Motors said it expects sales of 1972-model cars, including imports, to exceed 10 million units and possibly to reach 10.5 million units "if consumer confidence is restored in the months ahead." This would be a record, exceeding the 9.7 million units of the 1969-model year and easily bettering the strike-depressed 9.2 million units of the 1971-model year. James M. Roche, GM's chairman, and Edward N. Cole, its president, noted in a statement that a key factor was favorable action by Congress on Pres-

ident Nixon's recommended repeal of the 7 percent new-car excise tax. They did not forecast the foreign share of the 10 million units they expect for the 1972-model year.

Bristol-Myers Expanding

Bristol-Myers, a broadly-diversified concern with a \$1 billion sales volume in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and household products, has agreed in principle to acquire Zimmer Manufacturing Co. of Warsaw, Ind., for approximately \$79 million in common stock. Under terms of the transaction, which must be approved by the directors of the two companies and the stockholders of Zimmer, the Zimmer shareholders would receive 1,579,751 shares of Bristol-Myers common stock in a tax-free reorganization. Zimmer is engaged in the hospital supply business, and manufactures orthopedic equipment, surgical instruments and other medical equipment. No sales or profit figures were available for Zimmer.

Japan's Car Exports Soar

Japan's auto exports continued to surge in July, registering a record 170,068 vehicles, up 70.1 percent from a year earlier, according to the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association. The value of July auto and auto-part exports was put at a monthly record of \$292.2 million, up 74.1 percent from a year earlier. In contrast to the export performance, Japanese auto production in July rose only 6.2 percent from a year earlier to 492,680 units, the association said. The figure was attributed to sluggish auto sales in the home market. Passenger autos continued to be the leading export item with 132,947 units in July, up 80.7 percent from a year earlier. Most were shipped to the United States.

New Japanese Phone Is Write On

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Japan has developed a telephone that combines the spoken and written word.

Experts at the research and development laboratory of Kokusai Denhin Denwa (KDD), the Japanese overseas communications authority, say their new system can be used for international and domestic calls.

The phone accepts handwritten letters as well as figures, making it invaluable for businessmen attempting to explain complicated procedures over a telephone.

It would also remove the possibility of errors and misunderstandings inherent in purely oral transmissions, such as stock price deals, the experts say. The only limitation is that both parties cannot send letters at the same time.

Libya Renames Pound

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The Libyan pound will be renamed the dinar and divided into 1,000 dirhams instead of millimes. The Central Bank of Libya—the new name for the Bank of Libya—will issue the new banknotes and coins in the same denominations as before.

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**Giscard Feels Paper Gold
Can Be Reserve Currency**

HAMBURG, Aug. 30 (AP)—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today he believed that something like paper gold would replace the dollar as the world's reserve currency.

In an interview in Der Spiegel, the West German news magazine, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "Today the dollar has surrendered its role as a reserve currency. I believe that the unit from which a reserve instrument can be created at the appropriate time, will be something like Special Drawing Rights, which for

their part, as you know, are tied to gold."

Replacement of the dollar by another nation's currency, such as the French franc or deutsche mark, would "lead to the same problems" as those created by a system fixed to the dollar, he added.

"With the decision of Aug. 15, the United States showed that the goals of its internal policies took precedence over the international function of its currency," he said. "And this would also be the case with other national currencies."

The French government, he said, favored an international monetary system of fixed parities, but he conceded that the present system "must be modernized and dusted off."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing emphasized that France had no intention of changing the parity of the franc.

**France Eases
Bank Curb on
Nonresidents**

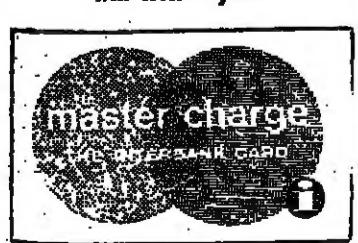
PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Bank of France responded to the plight of foreigners working and living in France by easing its restrictions on their bank accounts.

In a circular sent to commercial banks tonight, the bank said that employed foreigners with less than two years' residence may convert up to 5,000 francs in their blocked accounts without going through the official exchange market.

In creating the two-tier money market on Aug. 21, the bank declared the francs in nonresident accounts on that date "commercial" francs, which had to be sold for foreign currency and converted into "financial" francs—an operation that meant a loss of 3 percent or more.

The move was designed to punish foreigners—individuals and businesses—who had bought francs, speculating on a revaluation.

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Belgium: Eurocard, 48 Bd. Adolphe Max, Brussels. T.: 10.77.66.
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France: Eurocard, 52 Rue de la Bourse, Paris-2e. Tel.: 52.26.27.
(Eurocard interbank office.)
Spain: Banco de Vizcaya, Gran Via, Bilbao.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

August, 1971

1,300,000 Units

Tesoro Petroleum Corporation

1,300,000 Shares of Common Stock with 650,000 Warrants

Each Unit consists of one share of Common Stock and one-half of a Warrant. Each whole Warrant expires on August 24, 1976 and entitles the holder to purchase a share of Common Stock at a price, subject to adjustment in certain cases, of \$27.625 per share.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

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Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis		Salomon Brothers	Smith, Barney & Co.
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These Bonds have been sold. The announcement appears as a matter of record only		
15,000,000 EUROPEAN UNITS OF ACCOUNT		
CRÉDIT NATIONAL		
8% Bonds due July 30, 1986		
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS		
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KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE		
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Bank of America Limited
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Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
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Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Banque Worms
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bear Stearns & Co.	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank
British and French Bank	Cazenove & Co.	Cisalpine Overseas Bank
Continental Bank S.A.	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Général de Belgique S.A.
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine		Crédit Industriel et Commercial
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Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -	
Dewasay, Cortvriendt International S.A.	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities and Co Incorporated	Edilcentro S.p.A.	Europartners Securities Corporation
Finacor	The First Boston Corporation	FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.
Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen		Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hambros Bank Limited	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	Kidder Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Kredietbank N.V.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	- La Centrale - Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.
Lazard Frères & Cie	Lehman Brothers Incorporated	Loeb Rhoades & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited	B. Metzler sohn & Co.	Morgan & Cie International S.A.
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie
Paribas Corporation	Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout Securities S.A.	Pierson, Holding & Pierson
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	J. Henry Schroder Waggy & Co. Limited
Singer & Friedlander Limited	Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated	Società Nazionale Sviluppo
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque		Société Générale de Banque
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Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited		Unibanque S.A.
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B. A. I. L. E. Y.
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P. E. A. C. H.
B. U. Z.
S. A. W. Y. E. R.
W. I. Z. A. R. D.
o. f.
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R. E. X.
M. O. R. G. A. N.
M. D.
P. O. C. O.
R. I. P.
K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal featured several difficult points in bidding, play and defense. As North lacked the customary 6 high-card points needed to reply to a one-opening, he might have passed one club. However, most players are rightly or wrongly reluctant to pass a one-club opening bid, so North scraped up a response of one diamond. When East overcalled with one heart, South contented himself with a slight underbid by jumping to three clubs. Three clubs might seem a safe contract. With normal breaks South could expect to lose just four tricks—two hearts, a club and a spade, with the spade jack in dummy available eventually for the discard of a diamond. But South was immediately in difficulty when East took his two heart winners and continued with the jack. It was clear that West was ready to overruff, so South ruffed with the queen. South correctly inferred from the spade play that West held the spade king and also, in all probability, the diamond queen. Lacking a high diamond honor, West would no doubt have shifted to diamonds instead of making a risky spade play. After winning with the spade queen and cashing the ace, South played one more round of trumps and reached this position:

NORTH
♠ J 3
♥ A 3 7
♦ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ K
♥ K
♦ Q 10 8
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ 10
♣ 8 5 3

SOUTH
♠ —
♥ —
♦ K J 3
♣ 7

The lead of the club seven completed West's ruin. When he discarded a diamond, the declarer threw dummy's spade jack, cashed the diamond king and played the diamond three to collect the queen and make the contract.

NORTH
♠ J 10 9
♥ 7 6 5 2
♦ A 8 7 4
♣ 3 2

WEST
♠ K 7 5 4 3
♥ 9 8
♦ Q 10 8
♣ K 9 4

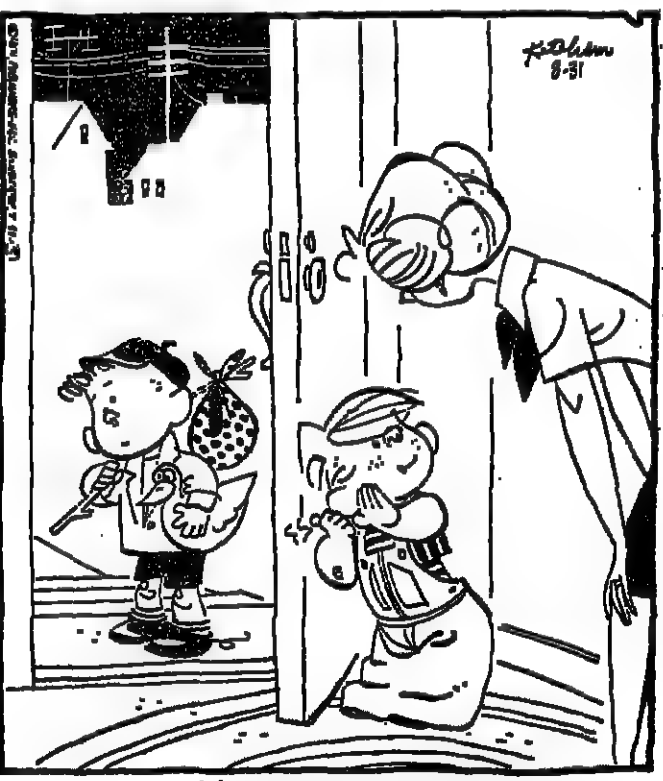
EAST
♠ 8 6 2
♥ A K J 10 8
♦ 9 5 2
♣ 10 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ A Q
♥ Q 4
♦ K J 3
♣ A Q J 8 7 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
4 ♣ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
5 ♣ Pass 5 ♥ Pass
6 ♣ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
7 ♣ Pass 7 ♥ Pass
8 ♣ Pass 8 ♦ Pass
9 ♣ Pass 9 ♥ Pass
10 ♣ Pass 10 ♦ Pass
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99 ♣ Pass 99 ♥ Pass
100 ♣ Pass 100 ♦ Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHIEEN
SUROC
VITHER
PLINCE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Jumbles: SOGUS WAGER TYPING MALTED
Yesterday's Answer: Why the problem of falling hair shouldn't worry you—IT GOES AWAY

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

By Newgate Calendar

THE invasion-of-privacy theme is relatively new. It is, after all, only within recent years that people have become aware of the network in which they are wrapped from birth to death; and only within even more recent years that it has become a cause for concern. Nowadays even so-called insensitive citizens are beginning to worry about the FBI, the IRS, the armed forces and other governmental agencies. A scary book named "Dossier 51," by Gilles Perrault (Morrow, \$8.95) may add to the worriment. It is a horribly real book, this first novel by a French author, and is entirely set forth in the form of secret documents. A diplomat (whom the reader never meets) is being checked out by competing French security agencies. But while this diplomat remains in the background, we soon get to learn everything there is to be found about him and his family. The dossier mounts. Investigators dig up material, to pressure him into being "exploitable."

Some grim humor is present. Agencies squabble over the diplomat like hyenas over a decayed kill. Ambitious projects revolve around him are initiated and canceled. Where is it all leading? Where can it possibly end? The shocking thing is that the man himself is unconscious of the intrigue around him—all done in the name of "security." Do Americans undergoing security checks have equivalent dossiers? Perrault ends his book in a wry manner. This particular case is suddenly closed, but there will be others. Or would have enjoyed this book. So will most readers.

"Dossier 51" is a suspense story with an original approach. Against it, most competitors are flat. Two recent suspense novels dealing with spies and politics are, however, lively reading. Evelyn Anthony's "The Tamarind Seed" (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, \$6.95), mixes a potpourri of the US in a Russian agent, Stalin-themed politics, a dose of romance, a good deal of action. The book is good hammock reading.

So is "Assignment in Algeria" by John Lee (Walker, \$6.95). Again we have Russians and romance, though in an entirely different locale. In this one a British photographer on assignment links up against his will with a rather engaging Russian agent, and finds himself up to his neck in desert sand and a crazy plot with major international ramifications. Lee obviously knows his North Africa, and writes engagingly about it.

Best Sellers

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1 The Scarlet Pimpernel	2	11
2 The Other Broom	1	11
3 The Shadow of the Lion	3	11
4 The Shadow of the Lion	4	11
5 The Shadow of the Lion	5	11
6 The Shadow of the Lion	6	11
7 The Shadow of the Lion	7	11
8 The Shadow of the Lion	8	11
9 The Shadow of the Lion	9	11
10 The Shadow of the Lion	10	11

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Spotted cavy
5 Poll man
10 Statistics
14 Asian country
15 Bar staple
16 Areas in Seine
17 Kind of accountant
18 Coins
19 Preserves
20 Lapel
23 Sympathetic response
24 Thick grape
25 Felt
27 — the helm
30 Rose features
34 Air pilot's concern: Abbr.
35 Squirrel's quest
37 Repeat a printing job
38 Rook or rail
40 Natives of Indochina
42 Graf
43 French notions
45 Coveted figurine
47 N. Y. subway

DOWN

1 Snapshot, for
2 In a line
3 Nut-bearer
4 Capar
5 Cal-roping, for one
6 Suffix for acids
7 Arizona Indian
8 One of a double-play trio
9 Close again

48 Swarmed
50 Weird
51 Amtrak's concern: Abbr.
52 Silkwoman
54 Hebrew weight
56 Discoverer of the Mississippi
62 News item
63 Burmese native
64 Bog
66 Draw the wrong straw
67 Water bird
68 Periods
69 Scout activity
70 Leap and lunar
71 Numbers

10 Gives orders
11 Turkish regiment
12 — clock
13 Group: Abbr.
17 Asian shrub
22 Mimic
25 Dress
26 Suppress
28 London quarter
29 Title
31 Goal
32 Suspicious directions
33 Fussy
39 Mad
41 U. S. painter and family
44 Antidotes
46 Grains
49 Small locomotive
53 Proverb
55 Lover
56 Button on a phone
57 Tropical tree
58 Ape
59 Odd, in Scotland
60 Cud chawer
61 French river
65 Letter

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

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DEPARTAMENTO

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DEPARTAMENTO

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